

DEAD SEA MAY  
YIELD REVENUE  
FOR PALESTINECrown Agents Offer Rights  
for Exploitation of Vast  
Chemical ResourcesCLIMATIC DRAWBACKS  
NOT PROHIBITIVEGovernment Might Be Induced  
to Aid Development by  
Building Railway

JERUSALEM, July 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Crown Agents for the Colonies have invited applications for rights to recover the vast chemical resources of the Dead Sea, which opens up a new source of revenue for Palestine.

The quantities of salts in the Dead Sea have been estimated, approximately as follows in millions of metric tons:

Potassium Chloride	2,000
Magnesium Bromide	850
Sodium Chloride	11,500
Magnesium Chloride	12,000
Calcium Chloride	6,000

For practical purposes, the supply of potash may be considered inexhaustible, and that is the product which makes the Dead Sea valuable from a commercial standpoint.

Before beginning any constructional work, it will be necessary to consider how the material required can be conveyed to the site chosen. The ports of Palestine are Jaffa and Haifa. The railway has connections with Beisan and Jerusalem. From Beisan to the Dead Sea there is no road, but from Jerusalem to Jericho a main road is maintained, for the most part, in first-class condition. From this main road to the Dead Sea beach is about 8,000 yards, so that, allowing for 10,000 yards along the beach, it would be necessary to construct about six miles of road at a cost of about £200,000. Work of this nature might be undertaken by the Palestine Government, which might also bear a proportion of the cost.

**Building Limited**  
At the beginning it will be necessary to reduce to a minimum everything in the nature of building construction, but salt pans, pumps and pumping stations, water channels, laundries, pipe lines, a chemical laboratory, carpenter shops, machine shops and local roads will be absolutely essential. It is roughly estimated that the initial cost in this connection will be about £145,000.

Much has been said and written about the labor difficulties owing to the intense and stifling heat of the Jordan Valley, but this does not apply in nearly so great a degree to the area for a few kilometers north of the north shore of the Dead Sea. After the sun rises the temperature mounts rapidly and may reach over 100 degrees Fahrenheit, but by 9 a. m. or earlier in the hottest part of the year, a wind from the Dead Sea and blows gently until toward the late afternoon when, as the sun sets and the temperature of the Jordan Valley falls, it drops entirely. Immediately after this breeze starts the temperature falls and remains between 82 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit until the general temperature falls and a light breeze blows from the land in a southerly direction. Hence within the area affected by the breeze the labor conditions are sufficiently comfortable even for hard work.

**Utilization of Chemicals**  
The various factors involved in utilizing the salts shown to exist in the Dead Sea are determined by the following conditions:

1. Dead Sea water below a depth of 250 feet is concentrated in respect of common salt, or sodium chloride.
2. After separation of the common salt it is concentrated in respect of the potassium magnesium salt known as carnallite. This salt is the main source of potash fertilizers in France and Germany.
3. The mother liquor, after eliminating the sodium chloride and carnallite, contains valuable salts, the composition of which is unusually favorable for their extraction and use.
4. At a depth of 250 feet and below, all the salts of the sea (excluding the valuable bromides) are present as chlorides, and therefore, extraction of pure salts is possible.

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What's RIGHT With the Movies  
Through the "Open Door" the Public Has Its Say  
Regarding Cinema Policies

This is the third of seven articles appearing daily on the constructive aspects of the motion picture industry.

By RUFUS STEELE  
NEW YORK, July 29.—When will the American people, 50,000,000 of whom patronize the movies every week, have a say as to the character of the stories that are to be filmed and as to the attitude that is to be maintained toward the familiar phases of life? It is possible to give a definite answer to this often heard and important question. The answer may prove a surprise to many persons, yet the facts appear to establish its accuracy beyond doubt. The people may have—and are having—their say now.

A current example shows how and with what result the public may raise its voice. For some time a leading producer has been considering the aim possibilities of Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter." This classic was once done in celluloid, but that was before picture-making had taken its place as an art and an influence. The producer was impressed by the dramatic power of the story and by the fact that all critics have rated it among the novels in the present front of American literature. He laid his tentative plans before officials of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., the central body of the film men, at 469 Fifth Avenue, New York, and the negative side of the proposal was considered thus: The story shows a minister of the gospel in an unhappy plight; its tenor is sad. The trust public opinion in such a case, it was felt, might be reflected through a group of ministers representing various denominations.

FRANCE SEEKS  
EARNESTLY WAY  
TO MEET DEBTS

Analysis of French Position  
—Experts Examine Various Methods of Payment

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, July 29.—The ideas which prevail in authoritative circles here regarding debt settlement with America and England have greatly changed, and nowhere is there an attempt to deny the necessity of early conclusions of the negotiations which, while satisfying creditor countries, will assist in the stabilization of the currency of the debtor country. It is realized that what-argument of a common cause may have, from a practical standpoint it is extremely unwise to press it far, because it gives the impression that France is seeking to evade its obligations.

This argument of a common cause is thought not to be negligible, and comes with good grace only from creditor countries. Used by a debtor country, it has an unpleasant effect. Happily it is feared that leniency is something to be received gratefully, and not a demand to be made peremptorily.

**France's Huge Indebtedness**  
Unmistakably France acknowledges its liabilities and is prepared to pay within the measure of its capacity. Nevertheless, the problem is an immense one. It is not easily possible to find a plan which can be carried out without detriment to French finances and perhaps also to the detriment of British and American interests.

France now owes \$3,800,000,000 to the United States and \$2,620,000,000 to Great Britain. This represents 3,000,000,000 gold francs, which means 150,000,000,000 paper francs, or nearly five times the annual budgetary expenditure. Without considering the possibility of the reduction of the debt, or setting of certain credits which France in its turn possesses or the operation of the Dawes scheme or other arrangements which may be dictated equally logically, it is obvious that the simple problem of effecting payments, granted the greatest good will on the part of France, is formidable.

In determining the actual basis of payments, it will be necessary to have regard to the contributive faculty of individual Frenchmen.

**Taxpayer's Charges**  
The fiscal charges on the French taxpayer, contrary to general opinion, are, in relation to his means, undoubtedly heavy. Experts estimate that a sum not higher than 2,000,000,000 francs annually here for the creditors is feasible. Will such a sum be acceptable to the creditors?

Even if it be agreed upon and France can raise the amount, there remains the familiar difficulty of transferring these funds to the creditors in the hands of the Americans and the British. Transference was recognized by the Dawes commission to be the key to the problem of repaying the debt. It is a key to the problem of debt settlement. If it is (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

12 CLUBS, 100,000  
MEMBERS, PROTEST  
RODEO AT CHICAGO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO, July 29.—Protests against the rodeo, scheduled here for next month under auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce have been received by the Anti-Rodeo League from organizations representing more than 100,000 persons, according to Mrs. Charlotte L. Hunt, founder of the league.

Indorsing the stand taken by the league, which recently held a protest meeting with business men, are the following: Mrs. Hunt announced that the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 70,000 women; Woman's City Club of Chicago; Chicago Women's Trade Union League; Woman's Department of the Chicago Church Federation; League of Cook County Clubs; the Educational Forum; the Woman's Protective Association; Clio Club; Kenmore Club; Edgewater Drama Club; North Shore Humane Society of Evanston and the Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago.

"Letters of protest are coming in daily in vast numbers," added Mrs. Hunt. "From England we have received word from a club that such a performance was presented last year at Wembley by the same company conducting the proposed Chicago rodeo will never again be tolerated there. We are grateful to The Christian Science Monitor for help in giving wide publicity to efforts directed against such a display of cruelty."

Headquarters of the league are at Room 405, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard.

POLAND SEEKS  
ADMISSION TO  
SECURITY PACT

Count Skrzynski at Williamsstown, Says Plans  
Should Embrace Europe

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 29.—Count Alexander Skrzynski, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, held the center of the stage at the Williamsstown Institute of Politics today. He is said to be the chief figure in formulating the foreign policy of the newly-revived Polish nation, which after disappearing from the map of Europe for more than a century, due to its partition among its neighbors, has now renewed its old power.

Count Skrzynski, after visiting President Coolidge at Swampscott, Mass., and after receptions by officials of Washington, New York, and Chicago, has come to the institute for two addresses, to give which he originally crossed the Atlantic. He told the correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor that Poland favors the security pact now being negotiated between Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Germany, but believes that without the inclusion of Polish interests and those of the north of Europe the present proposals will be inconclusive.

**Security the Keystone**  
He declared Poland will support the full provisions of the Treaty of Versailles in the delimitation of the Polish borders. Poland is seeking to preserve peace with all its neighbors, he said, but until the Polish feels secure it will not think of reducing its armaments. Security is the keystone of its present policy, after which comes disarmament.

Although separated by great differences of opinion as to its political and economic outlook from its northern neighbor, Russia, the Count declared that the treaty of Riga, negotiated in 1921 between the two powers, has brought a recognition of its frontiers and present peace.

Regarding the so-called Polish corridor he declared that Poland considers the question of its eastern frontier a closed incident. In this connection it may be recalled that German statesmen have demanded that the present security pact with France and England should contain a guarantee of the Polish frontier. Count Skrzynski declared that while Poland is satisfied with the existing arrangements, considerable German sentiment exists against the separation of East Prussia from the rest of the Reich.

**The Polish Corridor**  
This question has been settled along the terms of the Locarno agreements, he said, as well as the ethnographical lines, declared the Count. "The Germans have protested against the separation or bottling up of 2,000,000 Germans in East Prussia. On the other hand, if the corridor did not exist, the Polish people would be bottled up by 25,000,000 Poles preventing access to the sea. No plebiscite is needed to show that the area obtained by Poland is Polish. For this territory, while in the possession of Germany, has sent forth a court of inquiry at Danzig, in the Reichstag, and this has taken place in 16 legislative districts."

The corridor had worked no hardship upon Germany, he said, because there is a court of inquiry at Danzig, especially established to deal with any dispute that arises in regard to the existing situation, and not a sinister suggestion.

In preparing to picture "Thank You, Mr. Morris" (Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

CO-OPERATIVES ARE PRAISED  
BY FRUIT MEN AT AMHERST

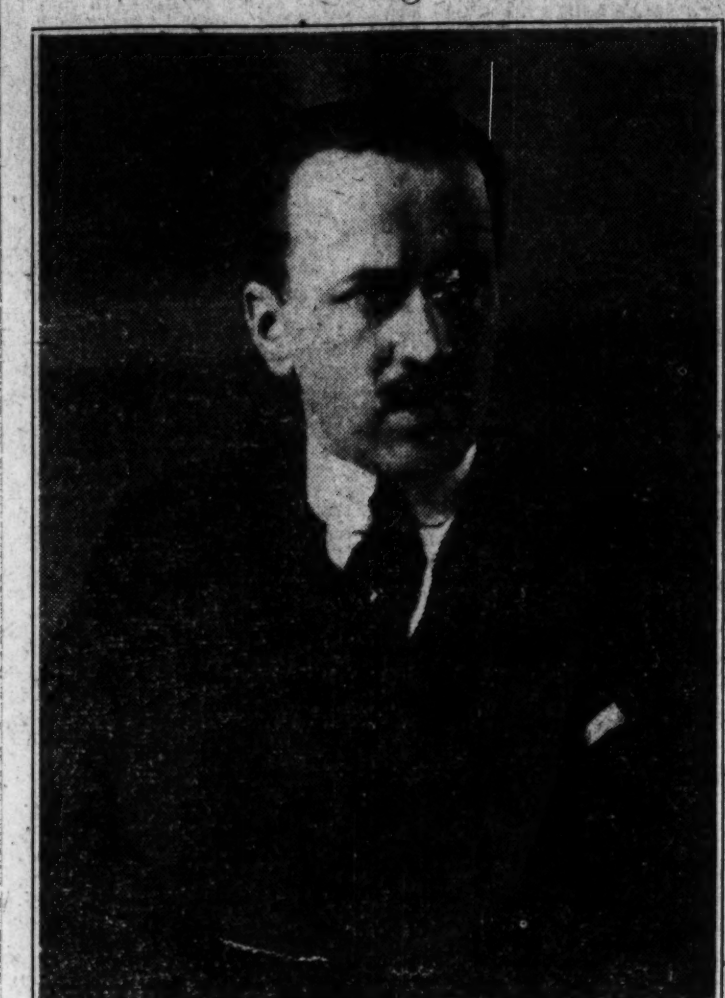
Their Value to Growers in Expansion of Business Is Stressed

AMHERST, Mass., July 29 (Special)—Stabilized agriculture in the Amherst Valley, more advantageous disposal of the fruit grown there, a better quality of fruit, and a reduction in the cost of general farm supplies, has been accomplished by co-operation among the fruit growers in that part of Nova Scotia, John W. Chute, manager of the central co-operative organization of fruit growers there, told the Massachusetts fruit growers at the second day's session of Farm and Home Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College here today.

Attendance, which reached 800 yesterday, is expected to double that figure when the summer poultry convention of southern New England, the Eastern Beef Producers' Association, and the Massachusetts Association of Certified Poultry Breeders convene here this afternoon. Mr. Chute traced the growth of co-operative apple marketing in the Amherst valley from the first unit of 11 men, who organized 18 years ago, to the 53 local co-operatives with one central overhead organization of today with 1500 members.

**Value of Co-operatives**  
Being so organized, these co-operative bodies were able to charter steamships and thus keep down the ocean shipping rates and to purchase flour, seed, fertilizer and other supplies by thousands of tons. It has saved the farmers 8 per cent on flour and feed, and 25 per cent on all other supplies. Mr. Chute opposed the pooling of fruit for sales beyond the local co-operatives, which, he said, encourages slackness of pack while, on the other hand, the central co-operative stimulates a rivalry and thus

## Poland's Foreign Minister



COUNT ALEXANDER SKRZYNSKI  
The Polish Leader Is to Give Two Addresses at Williamsstown Institute of Politics

NEW CHINA GETS  
BOSTON SUPPORT

Active Educational Campaign Is Voted at Public Meeting

Chinese merchants and students, unofficial representatives of churches and labor organizations at a public meeting at 16 Carver Street last night voted unanimously in favor of forming a Chinese-American Committee of Greater Boston "to engage in a systematic educational effort to present to the people of Boston and Massachusetts the problems and the aspirations of the Chinese people and thus to create a sympathetic understanding of the new China that will continue to unite China and the United States in cordial friendship and co-operation."

This action was an outgrowth of a recent mass meeting in Cambridge organized by Chinese students in protest against the slaying in Shanghai of unarmed students. L. Koo, chairman of the Chinese Students of Greater Boston, at the meeting last night spoke briefly of the Shanghai incident. He was authorized to cooperate with Abraham Wirin, New England secretary of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, in forming the Chinese-American committee and outlining its program.

Chinese in America desire greatly to inform the American people more fully and accurately about conditions in their country but hesitate because they are unacquainted with American publicity methods. Mr. Wirin explained at the meeting. To encourage and assist them to this end it was proposed that the joint committee arrange meetings for their speakers and through a public committee see that the churches and newspapers receive authentic information.

Labor representatives at the meeting said they would assist in bringing the question before the Boston Central Labor Union next Sunday and the state convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Lowell. Pastors of Massachusetts churches will be asked to give special attention to the Chinese question on the Sunday preceding Labor Day. An effort will also be made to have it given a place on the program of the Labor Day mass meeting on Boston Common. Massachusetts people will also be encouraged by the Chinese-American committee to support President Coolidge in his desire to call an international conference on China.

Lawrence G. Brooks, chairman of the Massachusetts Council for International Co-operation, presided.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES  
TO GATHER IN SWEDEN

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, July 29.—Of 500 to 700 delegates participating in the World's Conference of Christian Churches at Stockholm from Aug. 19 to 30, not less than 75 are from Germany, the leaders of the German delegation has just announced. The conference, it was said, will include practically all the Christian churches from all over the world, except the Roman Catholic Church.

A new feature is the participation of the Greek Orthodox Church, which said they would take part in similar conferences. According to Dr. G. A. Deissmann, one of the leaders of the German delegation, the moral experiences during the war have led people in all countries back to what he describes as the fundamental idea of Christianity, namely, the brotherhood of mankind. Christian churches, he continued, now want to employ their spiritual efforts in public life.

**MACHILLAN SHIPS PROCEED**  
WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The MacMillan Arctic ships Peary and Bowdoin have passed through the Melville Bay ice pack after continuing fighting with unfavorable navigating conditions lasting 24 hours.

Belgian Mission  
to America Leaves

By The Associated Press  
Brussels, July 29.

THE mission to Washington to discuss settlement of Belgium's debt to the United States left this morning for Cherbourg to sail for New York on the steamer Olympic tomorrow.

The former Premier, Georges Thunies, and Baron Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, head the delegation.

CONSERVATION  
OIL PROGRAM  
IS BOARD'S AIM

President's Experts Complete First Phase of Plan  
to Present to Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A permanent program for the development of the Nation's oil resources is now being drawn up by the President's federal oil conservation board, which has completed the first phase of its program, according to an announcement by the Interior Department today.

Leaders of six or eight of the largest oil companies in America will be called before the board at a public hearing, probably in October, and with the aid of the views expressed at this time and the information already collected by way of questionnaires, the board will submit for the consideration of Congress a report dealing with methods to be adopted by the industry and the Government for dealing with all resources of the Nation.

**Co-operation Shown**  
The closing date of the questionnaire inquiry is Aug. 1, and immediately thereafter the advisory board will undertake consideration of the large amount of data collected in recent months. According to the statement of Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior and member of the President's board, the industry has shown co-operation, and only a small minority of the 300 questionnaires heads, natural scientists and oil experts addressed made no response to the Government's request for data and suggestions on the oil industry. The board has prepared a report showing those who replied promptly to the questionnaire, those who refused to answer, and those who professed a lack of the necessary technical knowledge.

Among the problems to be treated in the report of the board are the annual production of oil in the various fields, as reflected in confidential monthly reports made to the Government by law; the pipeline capacity, storage and general related conditions; the normal annual requirements of the army and navy; the prices paid, and the standards of oil required; the fuel needs of the Shipping Board and prices paid.

**Greater Stability**  
The policy which the board will recommend, it is explained by Mr. Work, will tend to cause greater prosperity in the industry, result in greater stability, establish more uniform and efficient methods all along the line from production to distribution, and "enable the Government to know that it is employing the best possible principles of economics both in relation to its own responsibility and the responsibility of the industry."

"There is just one thing that the public should know," said Mr. Work, "and that is that the oil industry, almost as a whole, has realized that this inquiry by the Federal Oil Conservation Board, and will continue to be conducted with but one object in view—to arrive at a policy that will be helpful, stimulating, productive of lasting benefits to the Government and the industry alike."

Maine Signboards Removed  
By Co-operation of Public

New Law Provides That Billboards Must Not Be Placed Within 35 Feet of Road Center

AUGUSTA, Me., July 29 (Special)—Maine citizens are cooperating heartily with state highway police officers who are going about the campaign to remove all advertising signs within the highway limits of the state, because they believe that the highways, noted for their natural beauty, will be made more beautiful if all billboards are either removed entirely or moved 35 feet back from the center of the road. It is expected that in the process many of the billboards will be eliminated.

A state law just became operative says that "the state highway police shall remove all signs, billboards, panels, placards, posters, notices or other advertising signs existing within the limits of the highway."

Arthur H. Field, newly appointed chief of the State Highway Police, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that his patrolmen had met practically no opposition in their efforts to clean up the highways. To the contrary, he said that even those residents who were forced to remove signs which they had thought necessary in their business were desirous of co-operating in doing all possible to render the highways more beautiful. Those affected by the law have taken steps to make sure that they understand its provisions correctly, and they intend to see that it is uniformly enforced all over the State.

MOTOR PATROL  
SOUGHT TO BAR  
BORDER LIQUOR

Mr. Andrews Will Erect  
Tight Line of Defense to  
North and South

ALSO WILL PREVENT  
ENTRY OF ALIENS

Smuggling of Narcotics and  
Merchandise Would Be  
Checked by New Plan

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—In furtherance of his basic plan to choke off the liquor supply at its source, Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, proposes to erect a line of defense on the north and south borders that will dovetail in with the interior prohibition organization.

Mr. Andrews began consideration today of plans for a uniform customs service border patrol to take care of the new defense areas. He had on his desk reports from all border collection officials, each giving suggestions and recommendations for meeting their particular problems.

Mr. Andrews apparently is committed to a completely motorized border patrol system.

**Enormous Annual Loss**  
Treasury officials have estimated that the Government loses between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 a year through smuggling and the plans under study would be aimed to prevent the illegal entry, not only of liquor, but of many articles of merchandise on which tariff duties are levied, as well as the smuggling of narcotics and aliens.

Long stretches of the American border now are unguarded because of the slim number of customs agents who can be assigned to the Dakota-Montana-Idaho and Washington areas, as well as along the Rio Grande and southern California districts.

On the north the smuggling of wheat and cattle has in the past been a grave problem.

**Speedy Patrol Needed**  
The southern problem has been largely that of the smuggling of liquor, narcotics and aliens. Mr. Andrews feels that more men and faster means of travel would solve the situation.

While Mr. Andrews was engaged in his study, the Board of Temperance Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church issued a statement declaring the assistant secretary is a "friend of prohibition because he is the enemy of lawbreakers."

The board held that "every United States official, whether connected with the prohibition unit or the federal courts, every investigating officer, every prosecuting attorney, every United States commissioner, every United States marshal, should be a supporter of the American policy of liquor suppression."

**Drys Are Determined**  
Although declaring Mr. Mellon, "because of his associates and his interest in the whiskey business in former years," was not considered by prohibitionists as the proper person to be in charge of enforcement, this board said there was "circumstantial evidence" that he was following a policy of "absolute non-interference with the whiskey business of the United States," and that the enforcement of the Volstead Act.

The assertion that "prohibition is having its last trial," was scouted by the board, which said prohibition would fight on until satisfactory enforcement was obtained.

Record Seizure of Liquor  
in Indiana to Be Destroyed

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 29 (Special)—Indiana's largest liquor seizure was today being destroyed, when Judge Robert C. Balliett of the Federal Court found yesterday for the Government in a libel suit against a stock of liquor confiscated in a warehouse owned by W. B. Squibb & Co. at Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1921. Fourteen hundred cases, of a reported value of more than \$350,000, will be poured into a sewer by Linus T. Meredith, United States Marshal, under the decision.

The Squibb liquor was seized in distillery raids in connection with Government investigation of the operations of George Remus of Cincinnati, O., who is serving a sentence in the Atlanta federal prison for his part as head of a huge liquor ring. Counsel for the Squibb interests argued that the federal court was without jurisdiction because the liquor first was seized on a warrant from a state court.

The Government charged that large quantities of liquor were illegally withdrawn from the Squibb warehouse and found their way into the hands of bootleggers. Warehouse records were introduced to show that names used were not the same as those of persons to whom the Government had issued withdrawal permits. The Squibb contention was that liquor had been stolen from the warehouse with connivance.

A stock of imported wines and liquors was seized about two years ago in a raid on the home of an Indianapolis manufacturer who was found not guilty in the Marin County criminal court of violating the liquor laws. The stock was the second largest stock in the State to be ordered destroyed. The manufacturer sued for recovery, but the Indiana Supreme Court ruled against him. His petition for rehearing was pending when passage of the Wright



bone-dry law threatened, if he recovered the liquor, to place him in the position of an offender by mere possession. On advice of his attorneys, he abandoned his appeal.

### Illinois Dry Law Chief: Checks Information, 'Leaks'

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, July 29.—The Rev. B. E. Wing, formerly chief supervisor in Illinois for the prohibition department and an Ohio minister before he entered Government service, is now acting prohibition director for Illinois, replacing Maj. Percy Owen, now under federal indictment on charges of conspiracy in a sacramental wine plot, alleged against two former agents and others.

The acting director immediately ordered that all offices in prohibition headquarters be closed to newspaper reporters excepting his own, from which information is to be given exclusively, to prevent possible "leaks." Subordinates were instructed to grant no interviews with the press, and to refuse to furnish information to the press, excepting his own, from which information is to be given exclusively, to prevent possible "leaks." Subordinates were instructed to grant no interviews with the press, and to refuse to furnish information to the press, excepting his own, from which information is to be given exclusively, to prevent possible "leaks."

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
**Club to Expel Its Wets**  
CHICAGO, July 29.—While Government officials here say that they are planning to file injunction suits to padlock the Fish Fans Club, widely known as a political group, following seizure of much liquor in club lockers during a recent federal raid, the house committee has voted to oppose any threatened injunction, James W. Brown, attorney for the club, has stated.

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
**Law Enforcement Speeded**  
CHICAGO, July 29.—Law enforcement will be speeded under the new reorganization plan, Mr. Lincoln C. Andrews is "given a free hand," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

**DUKE NOT TO VISIT AMERICA**  
LONDON, July 29 (AP).—It is understood in official circles that, although the Duke of York, younger brother of the Prince of Wales, has accepted the honorary presidency of the World Forum of Freedom at Yorktown, Va., he is not expected to visit Yorktown next year.

**NAMES MEN FOR GENEVA**  
OTTAWA, Ont., July 29 (Special).—Canada has appointed Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior; Raoul Dandurand, Government leader in the Senate; and P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner in London, to be representatives at this year's Assembly of the League of Nations.

**CHICAGO TO TRY RUSSIA**  
CHICAGO, July 29 (Special).—Mayor William E. Dwyer has signed an ordinance which permits Chicago to experiment with 100 motor-buses as feeders for the surface lines. Operation of buses by the surface lines is prohibited as soon as the Illinois Commerce Commission acts on a petition.

**WINTHROP HOTEL TO DECORATE**  
Colonial scenes and portraits of leaders in early Massachusetts history, including Governor Winthrop, Anne Hutchinson, Agnes Surridge and Sir Henry Vane, will decorate the Winthrop Hotel, which is to be erected on the site of the Hotel Hollis and adjacent land. Construction will start in about a month.

**EVENTS TONIGHT**  
Free public organ recital by Arthur M. Phelps, assisted by Anthony Ragusa, at the Metropolitan Church, 1000 Broadway, 7:30.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**  
Harvard Summer School: Free public lecture, "Balanced Education: Problems of Curriculum Reconstruction and of Vocational Co-operative Course Corrections," by Rufus W. Stimson, Room 4, New Lecture Hall, Kirkland Street, Cambridge.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
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**WHITMAN GO-OPERATIVE BANK**  
HAS PAID 6% INTEREST ON DEPOSITS FOR 21 YEARS  
Assets over \$4,000,000  
Savings Bank of Boston, 107 Fairmount Street, Boston, Mass. 107 Fairmount Street, Boston, Mass. 107 Fairmount Street, Boston, Mass.

## POLAND SEEKS ADMISSION TO SECURITY PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

Poland has come before the League of Nations to seek admission to the security pact. Speaking of the security pact, the Count said that Poland was in favor of it in general terms, while believing, nevertheless, that the question at issue cannot be settled so simply as its negotiators seem to believe. "Security can only be based on the general organization of Europe," he said. "Its basis should be collaboration based on a common interest."

**Pact Not Open to Russia**  
Answering questions in regard to Russia he declared that there is no possibility of getting the Soviets into any security pact, like the present, for Russia is not a member of the League of Nations and the proposed pact demands as a main consideration that all members shall belong to the League.

**Discusses Immigration Law**  
Speaking of the United States immigration law, Count Skrzynski said that it has not worked appreciable hardship on his country, Poland, he said, has plenty of room to absorb its own increasing population. It has recently been sending a large number of emigrants to France.

**Inter-American Relations**  
"Major tendencies of recent times are all tending to establish closer understanding and to accentuate the essential and basic unity of interest existing between the Latin States and the republics of Latin America," said Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union, talking on problems of inter-American relations at his luncheon address.

**Permanent Investment**  
"We have advanced from the period of adventure to that of permanent investment in Latin America, and with this the companies operating in Latin America have become interested in improving the economic and social conditions of the laboring population, and have contributed powerfully toward the end of the improvement of investments by United States interests in Latin America is indicated."

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; fresh westerly winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 73rd meridian)  
Albany, N. Y. 64  
Atlantic City, N. J. 64  
Boston, Mass. 64  
Buffalo, N. Y. 64  
Calgary, Alta. 64  
Chicago, Ill. 64  
Cleveland, Ohio 64  
Denver, Colo. 64  
Detroit, Mich. 64  
Eau Claire, Wis. 64  
Hartford, Conn. 64  
Helen, Ga. 64  
Jacksonville, Fla. 64  
Kansas City, Mo. 64  
Los Angeles, Calif. 64

**High Tides at Boston**  
Wednesday, 6:53 p. m.  
Thursday, 1:06 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:37 p. m.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
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**WHITMAN GO-OPERATIVE BANK**  
HAS PAID 6% INTEREST ON DEPOSITS FOR 21 YEARS  
Assets over \$4,000,000  
Savings Bank of Boston, 107 Fairmount Street, Boston, Mass. 107 Fairmount Street, Boston, Mass. 107 Fairmount Street, Boston, Mass.

## FRANCE SEEKS EARNESTLY WAY TO MEET DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

The newspapers of the American continent are also called upon to play an important part in the development of better understanding between the United States and the republics of Latin America. Papers in the United States convey but little idea of the cultural and scientific progress of those countries. On the other hand, the news from the United States printed in Latin-American newspapers gives an equally distorted picture of the life and thought of the people of the United States.

## CHINA SEEKING BUDGET CHANGE

Washington Interested in Proposed Adjustment of Taxation

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, July 29.—The effect of the move by the Chinese Government to reorganize its internal finances under the direction of the Chinese Financial Reorganization Commission, which, according to a dispatch to the Department of Commerce, will undertake a balancing act of the budget, is being watched with interest by the United States. The proposed customs conference of the powers provided in the nine-power treaty of the Washington Conference is an event which is being watched with interest by the United States. The proposed customs conference of the powers provided in the nine-power treaty of the Washington Conference is an event which is being watched with interest by the United States.

**Tariff Autonomy Sought**  
At present, the receipts from this source are allocated for special purposes, provided in various treaties between China and the powers. It was estimated at the Washington conference that the proposed tariff increases would double existing revenue. The proposed tariff increases would double existing revenue. The proposed tariff increases would double existing revenue.

**General Audit Included**  
With an eye to the pending reorganization of the customs service, the commission will study ways of making up the deficit by means of a general audit of the customs service, the commission will study ways of making up the deficit by means of a general audit of the customs service.

**IRISH RAILWAYS IN SERIOUS POSITION**  
DUBLIN, July 29 (Special Correspondence).—The stock markets indicate the very grave position in which the Irish railways find themselves today. At the end of last January—during which month the Free State Government brought about the amalgamation of the railways contained within its territory in pursuance of legislation it had passed through Parliament to this end the previous year—the stock of the amalgamated railway stood at 35½. Since then, however, there has been a steady decline; and today the stock is changing hands at 21½.

**GEORGIA NOW SEEKS EVOLUTION BARRIER**  
ATLANTA, July 29 (AP).—Teaching of evolution in Georgia schools would be prohibited under provisions of an amendment offered in the House of Representatives today. The amendment was added to the general appropriations bill and would provide that any teacher who taught a theory of the origin of man in contradiction to the Bible's account, could not receive a salary from the common school appropriation.

**INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 1**  
North End Savings Bank  
Over 45 Years at This Address  
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**GARBAGE**  
Require Care.  
The "Harvard" is dog, cat, rat, and proof.  
Sanitary, Durable, Rustless  
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Our Watchwords Are—  
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Rug Cleaners for 65 Years  
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**FRANCE SEEKS EARNESTLY WAY TO MEET DEBTS**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
The French Government can collect only in francs. It owes dollars and pounds. It must sell, therefore, paper for dollars and pounds to those who chiefly require francs for payment of goods. Generally speaking, goods bought in France are compensated by goods bought by France. Expressed simply, it is essential that France export to America and England more than America and England export to France. It will be seen that it is difficult to obtain francs on the commercial balance as to render payments easy.

## EUROPE'S PEACE FURTHERED BY STINNES DEAL

Huge Industrial Transaction Said to Realign French and German Interests

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, July 29.—Telegraphic reports from Berlin of the acquisition by American and British citizens of the Deutsche Luxemburgische Company, the most important of the properties that went into the great industrial empire erected by Hugo Stinnes, were confirmed by Dillon, Read and Company, of Nassau and Cedar streets, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Dillon, Read and Company and J. H. Schroeder and Company, of London, acted for the purchasers.

**Bankers Plan to Encourage Farm Interest**  
Offer Aid to Prevent Young People From Leaving Crops for City  
SEATTLE, Wash., July 29 (Special Correspondence).—With the object of making farming more remunerative and farm life more attractive so that the movement of young people from farms to city may be diminished, bankers of the State of Washington, co-operating with the American Bankers' Association, have joined with the Washington State College in several major projects to aid agricultural development. Announcement of the bankers' decision to aid the farmers was made this week by Dr. W. McPhail of Raymond, Wash., president of the Washington Bankers' Association, after a conference held in Pullman, center of the Washington berry industry.

**BUS LICENSES GRANTED**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29 (AP).—M. P. Aseltine, Rhode Island secretary of the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission, to operate four 25-passenger buses between Providence and North Attleboro, Mass., and four 25-passenger buses between Providence and Taunton, Mass., and four 25-passenger buses between Taunton and North Attleboro, Mass., was given permission to operate a seven-passenger bus over each of the above routes.

**WATER SUPPLY INCREASED**  
MECHANICVILLE, N. Y., July 29 (Special Correspondence).—Enlargement of the city's water supply by the city of Mechanicville, N. Y., will be completed within a few weeks at a cost of approximately \$10,000. The storage capacity will be largely increased and considerable water now going to waste impounded.

**MR. MANFIELD REAPPOINTED**  
Governor Fuller today reappointed Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston as a member of the Judicial Council, organized as provided by the Legislature to study the laws of Massachusetts and to recommend how they may be made more uniform.

**MAUD A. WHITE**  
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Nestle Laniol Permanent Waving  
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Open evenings by appointment  
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Subway Entrance  
B. D. 4018

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**Peace in Europe Aim**  
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**Large Industrial Output**  
The Ruhr works situated on the Ruhr, turn out about 3500 tons of railroad car springs and 3500 tons of screws in a year. The German plant manufactures wrought metal parts for mines and also steamship chains. The Mulheim Works have four blast furnaces going and produce about 150,000 tons of pig iron yearly. There is in Mulheim a coke producing plant turning out about 200,000 tons of coke, with by products, a year. The Brandenburg plant turns out about 75,000 tons of steel and 65,000 of sheet metal yearly. Here is also

**MEMBERS OF FLORIST TELEGRAPH DELIVERY**  
Association  
Tel. Back Bay 0401

**FLORIST**  
M. AUGUST  
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**TRAVELERS OVERSEAS**  
May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

**LIBERTY TRUST COMPANY**  
199 Washington Street, Boston  
Corner Court Street  
It Pays  
What business could survive without money in the bank?  
Put your personal affairs on a business basis and save regularly. It pays.  
Member Federal Reserve System  
Resources \$14,000,000  
Interest Begins AUG. 1

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**MEYER & HOLLER**  
INCORPORATED  
ARCHITECTURE  
ENGINEERING  
CONSTRUCTION  
& DECORATION  
LOS ANGELES  
CALIFORNIA

**INDIANS NOW MOW: They Used to Bow**  
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Glacier Park, Mont., July 29.—The grass the buffaloes used to feed on in the shadows of the Rocky Mountains now is stacked and fed to domesticated cattle which the Blackfeet Indians raise on the Glacier National Park reservation.

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## NEW BRUNSWICK POWER PLAN TO COST \$8,000,000

Tenders for Construction  
Work Will Close  
on July 30

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 29 (AP)—Tenders for the construction work on the great hydroelectric power development project initiated by the Province of New Brunswick at Grand Falls on the St. John River will close tomorrow. The Premier, J. J. Veniot, has announced that the contract will be signed immediately. The project will cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000 and is designed to serve all parts of the Province in addition to communities in northern Maine and a section of the Province of Quebec, with an initial production of 50,000 horsepower and an ultimate capacity of 70,000 horsepower. The work will be carried on by the Province under the direction of a commission whose first act was the award of a contract for a spur line of railway to lead to the proposed power house site at the lower falls of the Grand Falls. Hopes are held that this development will lead to greater industrial and agricultural activities through the providing of cheap power.

**International Negotiations**  
The project has a history which has involved international negotiations. Final agreement was reached at a conference of the international joint waterways commission at Montreal in June, when the commission approved the development and upon the supplying of 2000 horsepower in the State of Maine. New Brunswick satisfied Quebec by agreeing to hold 5000 horsepower for use by that province and settled with the Grand Falls Company, Ltd.

The legislature in 1903 adopted the policy of throwing open the water rights at Grand Falls to any company which might show its ability to comply with certain specified conditions. The Grand Falls Power Company was incorporated with extensive powers, including the right to export power into the United States. In 1911 legislation was passed vesting in the Grand Falls Company, Ltd., the rights of preceding concerns and by successive acts of the Legislature the time for the development work was extended. The franchise automatically lapsed in 1923 and early in 1924 formal cancellation was effected. Then the province itself undertook the development.

**Plan for Development**  
The plan for ultimate development of 70,000 horsepower is subject to the limitation imposed by the feasible storage reservoirs on the upper reaches of the river. The works to be undertaken at the start will be designed to produce an installed capacity of 30,000 horsepower in two units of 15,000 each.

The largest item in the estimated total cost of \$7,903,217 is \$2,500,000 for rights, floodways and riparian damage. The cost of the main dam at Grand Falls is placed at \$376,000 and of storage dams at \$500,000. Construction of a tunnel will cost \$671,000 and erection of a power house \$660,300. The sum of \$1,019,475 is set aside for engineering and contingencies.

The high tension transmission system planned to serve all New Brunswick will have a 66,000-volt circuit through the southern section and a 132,000-volt circuit through the northern section, each constructed in a ring so that power can be supplied in either direction. A 132,000-volt line from Fredericton, the capital, to St. John, the largest city, will connect the two sections. Musquash hydro development, enabling the southern section to be fed with power from both Grand Falls and Musquash.

The project is playing a prominent part in the political campaign under way for provincial elections. The Liberals, led by Premier Veniot, are pledged to immediate development at Grand Falls. The Conservatives, with Dr. J. R. M. Baxter as leader, while not opposing the development in principle, declare that the project should be shown to be commercially feasible before active development work is started.

## GOVERNOR HAS CAR REGISTRY MOVE PLEA

Officials of the Boston Motor Club called upon Governor Fuller today and presented a petition containing 6700 signatures asking that the reg-

## OLD-TIME SHIPPING BUSTLE FOR BOSTON

Ten Overseas Ships Unloading  
at Local Docks

Continued activity is being manifested in Boston shipping circles, with 10 ships from transatlantic ports discharging cargoes at various piers here today. There are, as well, several ships from Pacific, West Indian, South American and provincial ports.

Gross tonnage of the 10 transatlantic ships is 62,724, which is equivalent to a fleet of about 50 of the old square-rigged sailing vessels which used to fill Boston Harbor, so that present activity is probably the equal of days when the port seemed even more bustling.

At the Army Base, South Boston, there are the American steamship President Polk, discharging cargo after its return from a round-the-world cruise; the British freighter Meneleas is in from the Far East with a valuable cargo; the American freighter Storm King from Buenos Aires and Montevideo; the Japanese freighter Enryu Maru from Mediterranean ports; and the American freighter Algic from India.

At East Boston the British freighters Lucerne and Capeman are discharging cargoes. The first is from the Far East, and the Capeman has about 3000 tons of Welsh coal from Port Talbot, Wales. The Norwegian freighter Topoka is discharging at the Hoosac docks, Charlestown, and the British freighter Rhode Island arrived there from Glasgow today. The Japanese freighter Capetown Maru from Hamamatsu and Bremen is at the Mystic docks, Charlestown.

## BRITISH BUILDERS MEET HOUSING NEEDS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 29—House building in Britain has now for the first time in 10 years definitely overtaken the current demand for an annually increasing population and the replacement of derelict houses and has begun to make good the arrears. This is shown by an official report published today for the first time. In this period 125,000 houses were erected with and without state help. This is 45,000 over the normal annual requirements, but as the arrears amount to more than 1,000,000 houses there is still considerable leeway to be made up before equilibrium is regained.

## VIRGINIANS PLAN TO "BUY" PARK

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 29—"Buy an Acre" is the slogan under which the Shenandoah National Park Association hopes to raise sufficient funds by public contribution to purchase the site of the proposed national park in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia and donate it to the Government. The first acre in the proposed park area has been bought by Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, and every city and town in Virginia will be canvassed for buyers at \$8 an acre, so that the majority of the Blue Ridge area may be purchased in time for Mr. Work to report to Congress by December.

The proposed park area includes 320,000 acres, and the State of Virginia has approximately 2,500,000 inhabitants.

## DETAINED STUDENTS RELEASED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 29 (AP)—C. S. McGown, president of the American International College here, today received word that three of the young men detained at the college, who have been detained at Ellis Island for investigation of their student status, have been released. He is hopeful of similar action in the other cases. The college is helping the education of young people of foreign birth for work among their own nationals either here or in their native lands.

## World News in Brief

San Francisco (AP)—Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton, in charge of the twelfth naval district headquarters here, has received word that the presence of the United States Navy's proposed 2100-mile airplane flight from California to Hawaii will start officially from San Francisco on Sept. 1 if weather conditions are favorable.

Silver Bay, N. Y. (AP)—Will R. Heron, of New York, was elected president and Seattle, Wash., was selected for the 12th convention at the closing session of the Young People's Christian Church of North America. A thousand delegates have attended the sessions here.

Portland, Ore.—According to figures compiled by the traffic department of the port of Portland, imports from foreign countries into Portland for the first six months of 1924 amounted to 62,872 tons. This is an increase over the figures for the first half of 1923, which were 56,250 tons. Imports into Portland have been increasing each year, being 38,349 tons in 1922, 106,103 tons in 1923 and 109,273 tons in 1924.

Managua, Nicaragua (AP)—President Soloman has requested the resignation of Dr. Salvador Cordero, Minister of Public Works, on account of alleged insubordination and violent threats. Señor Cordero was Nicaragua Minister to the United States in 1912.

Rio Janeiro (AP)—A bill proposing constitutional reforms for Brazil has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies. The measure contains 76 revisional clauses to the existing con-

stitution, which has not been amended since its adoption in 1891. The bill must pass the present session of Parliament and also the session of 1926 before it can be finally enacted.

Havana, Cuba (AP)—Answering the call made by the Spanish Consul-General in Havana, 131 volunteers sailed for Spain in the foreign legion being recruited for service against the Riffians in Morocco. The men are mostly South Americans who are seeking adventure.

Washington (AP)—Loading of railroad revenue freight set a new mark for 1925 by exceeding 1,000,000 cars for the week ending July 18. Reports by carriers to the American Railway Association gave total loadings for the week at 1,010,970 cars, an increase of 28,161 over the preceding week and 89,257 over the corresponding week in 1924. The total, however, was 18,453 under the same week in 1923.

Distinctive California Candies  
Dorothy Desmond  
80's a pound—plus extra  
820 West 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Ernest A. Becker Jr.  
Realtor  
Concentrated service for those interested in high class residential, income and business property in Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Wilshire District, LOS ANGELES  
607 N. Wilshire Ave. Tel. 2-6444-1000

## CARMEN DISCUSS COST OF LIVING

Board of Arbitration Hears  
Appeal of Speakers for  
'E' Employees

Wages and working conditions viewed from the standpoint of the employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company were discussed today before the Board of Arbitration at the State House by James H. Vahey, counsel for the men who are asking for higher wages. Mr. Vahey is also the men's representative on the Board of Arbitration while Roland W. Boyden, Boston attorney, is the representative of the public trustees and Judge Nelson P. Brown of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, the neutral arbiter. The increased cost of living was the principal topic taken up today.

Mr. Vahey quoted former President Taft, who sat in on a number of labor cases about the time of the World War, to the effect that trolley men were then underpaid and that the companies had no more right to force them to work for subnormal wages than it had to expect coal companies to sell them fuel at rates less than the current market price. Through Arthur Sturgis, statistician, employed by the Boston Carmen's Union, Mr. Vahey introduced the views of Herbert Hoover upon the same general subject. According to Mr. Hoover, the pre-war standard of living could not be regarded as normal now. The per capita production of the country, through greater efficiency, has increased greatly during the past 10 years. Consequently, in the view of Mr. Hoover, the workers have been able to add to their standard of living. Mr. Hoover, which would be considered luxuries 10 years ago.

President Coolidge was quoted by Mr. Sturgis as declaring that the increase in wages in general throughout the country has far outrun the advance in the cost of living and labor. Mr. Coolidge took the position that wage increases mean little if absorbed entirely by the advance in the cost of living.

According to figures compiled by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, said Mr. Sturgis, the increase in the cost of living in Massachusetts for the 12 months ending June 1 last was 3.24 per cent, and for the same period the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that the increase in Boston was 1.6 per cent.

## BOMBAY MILL OWNERS VOTE TO REDUCE PAY

Workmen Oppose Cut and  
May Appeal to Government

By Special Cable  
BOMBAY, July 29—Owing to the present grave state of the textile industry in India, due to the heavy stocks of yarn and cloth, the members of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association assembled in meeting and unanimously resolved to reduce the wages of the workmen 11½ per cent from September.

The chairman, in moving the resolution, stated that the committee of the association asked the Government to help the industry either by repealing the excise duty or adopting such other measures as would afford relief to the industry; but the Finance Minister has not held out any hopes of the Government repealing the duty in the near future.

Mr. Saklatvala and Mr. Cunningham, two prominent mill owners, not wishing to introduce a faring note in regard to the proposition before the meeting, did not move an amendment, but expressed their views that working short time would have been a better remedy.

The mill owners' decision is causing a flutter in the dovetails of labor, the mill hands opposing the reduction in wages and suggesting economies in other directions. While a few are engineering a strike agitation, the majority of the operatives feel they must try to help the industry by accepting the reduction in wages.

The leaders are realizing the difficulties of the situation and striving for a compromise, and in the event of negotiations with the mill owners failing they will send a memorial to the Government.

## BRITAIN MAY RESTRICT RATES OF INTEREST

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 29—The proposed money-lenders' restriction laws have now been reported upon by a joint committee of members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The committee has drafted a measure which the Government is expected to introduce this autumn. The bill follows the lines of that proposed by Lord Carson in penalizing money lenders' circulars and advertisements. It requires that all money lenders be licensed, and restricts rates of interest on short loans to 4 per cent monthly.

"Say it with Flowers"  
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada  
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Flower  
224 Tremont St., Boston, Tel. Beach 2318

Elite Nibbles, the nourishing, delicious California nut confection that is taking the place of salted nuts with many connoisseurs.  
Almonds, pistachios, hazelnuts, pine nuts, raisins, etc., are covered with a polished chocolate shell and become sticky in warm weather.  
\$1.50 a pound  
25c sample box of "Nibbles" sent to any address—stamps accepted.

The Elite  
CATERERS AND CONFECTIONERS  
607-641 S. Flower Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

## Curacao Streets Are Dutch, But the Windmills Come From Indiana

Deep Coral Harbor, Once the Haunt of Pirates, Now a  
Center for Venezuelan Oil Export

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Curacao, Dutch West Indies  
Special Correspondence  
CURACAO was the haunt of pirates in old time, and its rocky harbor holds today the deepest draft ships which care to come here. Curacao is carved out of coral rock, white or yellow, and sparsely covered with earth.

Curacao—or rather Willemstad, as the city is called—is Dutch, in architecture, in atmosphere. It is built like a town in Holland, literally, with narrow streets, so narrow you could reach your hands from one overhanging second story window to another, and touch or grasp the hand of your friend across the way—but hardly an architectural recommendation in the climate of the tropics. The roofs, peaked, tiled, and some of them fully three and four stories above the streets, are Dutch and graceful. The people do not move about in wooden shoes and the windmills are galvanized iron, imported from the Netherlands. There are open spaces, surrounded by fine buildings, from the old fortresses at the entrance of the harbor and the Government palace of the early eighteenth century to the wooden shops and storehouses, never an ugly line.

**Descendants of Slaves**  
The people are not Dutch. Perhaps 1000 of the 14,000 are, but the rest are Syrian storekeepers, Portuguese Jews and Negroes—the latter to the number of 8000. Curacao was the center of the slave trade in old times, and the slaves have remained here, prosperous, more African than one could imagine out of Africa, speaking their own language, a mixture of all known tongues, and chattering after the white men who come with cameras and peering eyes to gaze upon what they find is a quite natural and normal life.

The Dutch colonial makes little distinction—uphold the honor and the might of Holland, with their blue helmets with the arms of the Netherlands in brilliant silver, a dark blue coat and breeches, and a sword at their side. If you have a touch of romance in your soul, armed with the cutlasses of the pirates who traded here full 300 years ago!

**A Ford in a Free Port**  
Curacao is a free port, that is, it pays no duty for anything and here, by a miracle, these Ford automobiles come up to the side of the town (the deep water allows any boat which ever entered the harbor to do this), you go ashore, coming and going as you will, buying what you want, selling what you have. All day long the ship unloads, flour and trunks and automobiles, with no official to wonder—although in office there was a little excitement when we dropped a large packing box containing a Ford touring car into the water.

It was all delightful, even the Negro collector who demands toll in Dutch colonial money, never have whenever you step on the swinging pontoon bridge across the narrow neck of the harbor. The tradition is that this old guard will take whatever money you give him and then when you have paid, always gives you something back. From curiosity, I studied the matter out, and after much concern discovered that the rate of toll is 2 centimes of a guilder, which sum being about a mill requires a return of the equivalent of two mills if you give him an American cent or a Venezuelan 5-centimo piece. Hence his concern over these unpleasant foreign coins which upset his cash account.

Curacao is a halfway station between the ports of La Guayra and Maracaibo, in Venezuela. It lies just off the Paraguan Peninsula, an island-like formation just eastward of Maracaibo, which is said to have been the first and only mainland which Columbus touched in South America, and which he left thinking it was an island. Curacao is the great transfer point for passengers for the Maracaibo oil fields. Here all the ships of deep draft stop to discharge cargoes—oil and passengers for the trip over the shallow bar of Maracaibo into the oil country of Venezuela. Thus it is that Curacao has become almost as much of an oil center as Maracaibo itself, and indeed beyond the outer harbor lies another inland harbor where the refinery of the Caribbean Petroleum Company of the Dutch Shell group handles the Venezuelan production which is sent out in its small tankers, and where it expects to take care of much more than it has ever yet had when that promised petroleum land comes fully into its own.

**COURT PROVIDES DISSOLUTION**  
Dissolution of the Boston & Maine Railroad Relief Association, an "employees' insurance organization" which is not connected with the railroad, is provided for in a petition filed in the Superior Court yesterday. The association was organized in 1885.

**FOR THE LOVER OF**  
The easy and pleasing way to dissolve in your bath is to use  
MOORE PUSK-FIN  
(Glove Brand—See Below)  
Moore Push-Fin Removers  
"The Glove with No Fingers"  
And they prevent warts, too!  
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## RIFFIAN FRONT SHOWS ACTIVITY

Abd-el-Krim Raids Villages  
of Tribes Friendly to  
Sultan and French

By WALLACE THOMPSON

FEZ, French Morocco, July 29 (AP)—The period of relative calm which has existed the last few days along the Franco-Riffian battle front is showing signs of coming to an end. The enemy now appears to have completed the regrouping of his forces and is beginning to renew his activities. Thus far these have only taken the shape of raids on the villages of tribes friendly to the Sultan of Morocco and the French. The Bouissas post is closely invested by the tribesmen, so that it has to be supplied with provisions and munitions by airplanes. On the east military activities are at a standstill.

The Toudas and the Beni Haddad, which recently displayed an inclination to throw in their lot with the French, seem to have been won over by the skillful propaganda of Abd-el-Krim.

PARIS, July 29 (AP)—The French Government insisted last night that it had received no communication either official or semi-official from Abd-el-Krim, leader of the warring Moroccans, in answer to France's outline of peace terms.

Marshal Pétain's report of the situation on the French protectorate, is now in the hands of Premier Painlevé to whom it was brought from Morocco by the Marshal's chief of staff, General George. No time is being lost in studying the details of the report, but in the meantime the Government awaits the important conference which is to take place at Tetuan between Marshal Pétain and General Primo de Rivera, head of the Spanish Government, on Franco-Spanish military co-operation.

## Franco-Spanish Leaders Plan Meeting at Tetuan

CASABLANCA, Morocco, July 29 (AP)—Marshal Pétain's meeting with Gen. Primo de Rivera, president of the Spanish Military Directorate, in the absence of important military developments along the front, is attracting attention in all military and political circles in Morocco. The French marshal's cruiser Strasbourg has gone to Ceuta, and General Poincaré and General de Rivera will proceed to Tetuan, where they will study Franco-Spanish collaboration in future military operations.

In the meantime Abd-el-Krim's troops are moving to the north and west and concentrating on the Ouzan sector along the Spanish front, where the rebel chieftain's brother Muhammad is exerting his utmost influence to attract all available tribes to his cause.

Abd-el-Krim has ordered the Djebala tribesmen, who have finished the harvest and are able to muster 20,000 rifles, to concentrate on the western sector because of the contemplated attack on Ouzan or El Arish. The eastern sector is quiet.

## AMERICA PRESENTS PORTRAIT TO ENGLAND

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—In the ancient hall of Gray's Inn, Justice Edward R. Finch of New York, yesterday presented to the Council of Legal Education, in behalf of the law school of Columbia University, a copy of the only existing portrait of Chancellor Kent, Justice Finch in his speech dwelt upon Kent's career and his influence on American jurisprudence.

Lord Justice Atkin, acknowledging the gift, said it represented the real

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Cleans Carpets and Rugs  
"they can be made to look like new by going over the entire surface with our special cleaning fluid, which removes all dirt, which gathers dust."

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Cleaning Fluid  
REMOVES GREASE, SPOTS  
Without Injury to Fabric or Color  
(Recommended for use on all washable fabrics)  
20-30-40-50-60-70-80-90-100-110-120-130-140-150-160-170-180-190-200-210-220-230-240-250-260-270-280-290-300-310-320-330-340-350-360-370-380-390-400-410-420-430-440-450-460-470-480-490-500-510-520-530-540-550-560-570-580-590-600-610-620-630-640-650-660-670-680-690-700-710-720-730-740-750-760-770-780-790-800-810-820-830-840-850-860-870-880-890-900-910-920-930-940-950-960-970-980-990-1000-1010-1020-1030-1040-1050-1060-1070-1080-1090-1100-1110-1120-1130-1140-1150-1160-1170-1180-1190-1200-1210-1220-1230-1240-1250-1260-1270-1280-1290-1300-1310-1320-1330-1340-1350-1360-1370-1380-1390-1400-1410-1420-1430-1440-1450-1460-1470-1480-1490-1500-1510-1520-1530-1540-1550-1560-1570-1580-1590-1600-1610-1620-1630-1640-1650-1660-1670-1680-1690-1700-1710-1720-1730-1740-1750-1760-1770-1780-1790-1800-1810-1820-1830-1840-1850-1860-1870-1880-1890-1900-1910-1920-1930-1940-1950-1960-1970-1980-1990-2000-2010-2020-2030-2040-2050-2060-2070-2080-2090-2100-2110-2120-2130-2140-2150-2160-2170-2180-2190-2200-2210-2220-2230-2240-2250-2260-2270-2280-2290-2300-2310-2320-2330-2340-2350-2360-2370-2380-2390-2400-2410-2420-2430-2440-2450-2460-2470-2480-2490-2500-2510-2520-2530-2540-2550-2560-2570-2580-2590-2600-2610-2620-2630-2640-2650-2660-2670-2680-2690-2700-2710-2720-2730-2740-2750-2760-2770-2780-2790-2800-2810-2820-2830-2840-2850-2860-2870-2880-2890-2900-2910-2920-2930-2940-2950-2960-2970-2980-2990-3000-3010-3020-3030-3040-3050-3060-3070-3080-3090-3100-3110-3120-3130-3140-3150-3160-3170-3180-3190-3200-3210-3220-3230-3240-3250-3260-3270-3280-3290-3300-3310-3320-3330-3340-3350-3360-3370-3380-3390-3400-3410-3420-3430-3440-3450-3460-3470-3480-3490-3500-3510-3520-3530-3540-3550-3560-3570-3580-3590-3600-3610-3620-3630-3640-3650-3660-3670-3680-3690-3700-3710-3720-3730-3740-3750-3760-3770-3780-3790-3800-3810-3820-3830-3840-3850-3860-3870-3880-3890-3900-3910-3920-3930-3940-3950-3960-3970-3980-3990-4000-4010-4020-4030-4040-4050-4060-4070-4080-4090-4100-4110-4120-4130-4140-4150-4160-4170-4180-4190-4200-4210-4220-4230-4240-4250-4260-4270-4280-4290-4300-4310-4320-4330-4340-4350-4360-4370-4380-4390-4400-4410-4420-4430-4440-4450-4460-4470-4480-4490-4500-4510-4520-4530-4540-4550-4560-4570-4580-4590-4600-4610-4620-4630-4640-4650-4660-4670-4680-4690-4700-4710-4720-4730-4740-4750-4760-4770-4780-4790-4800-4810-4820-4830-4840-4850-4860-4870-4880-4890-4900-4910-4920-4930-4940-4950-4960-4970-4980-4990-5000-5010-5020-5030-5040-5050-5060-5070-5080-5090-5100-5110-5120-5130-5140-5150-5160-5170-5180-5190-5200-5210-5220-5230-5240-5250-5260-5270-5280-5290-5300-5310-5320-5330-5340-5350-5360-5370-5380-5390-5400-5410-5420-5430-5440-5450-5460-5470-5480-5490-5500-5510-5520-5530-5540-5550-5560-5570-5580-5590-5600-5610-5620-5630-5640-5650-5660-5670-5680-5690-5700-5710-5720-5730-5740-5750-5760-5770-5780-5790-5800-5810-5820-5830-5840-5850-5860-5870-5880-5890-5900-5910-5920-5930-5940-5950-5960-5970-5980-5990-6000-6010-6020-6030-6040-6050-6060-6070-6080-6090-6100-6110-6120-6130-6140-6150-6160-61



## DEAD SEA MAY YIELD REVENUE FOR PALESTINE

(Continued from Page 1)

much simpler than in the case of ocean water.

3. Solar evaporation is very rapid and is twice as quick as on the Palestine Mediterranean coast.

4. A large area of government land exists, which is eminently suitable for conversion into evaporating pans.

### Evaporation System

The salts will be extracted by the system of evaporation and crystallization in three principal stages. In the first stage the common salt will be crystallized out and the mother liquors drained off into the carnallite crystallizing tanks. In the second stage the carnallite is crystallized out and the mother liquor drained off and allowed to flow back into the Dead Sea, unless later on, as manufacture develops, some portion of it is used for the production of magnesium, calcium chloride and bromine.

The resulting solid mass of carnallite, approximately 10 centimeters thick and containing 60 kilos per square meter, will be cut into the Dead Sea, unless later on, as manufacture develops, some portion of it is used for the production of magnesium, calcium chloride and bromine.

When the stage is reached that the final potassium chloride product would be less than 80 per cent purity, more evaporation to be continued, the mother liquor would be run off for crystallization of the second fraction in a second potash pan.

The subsequent operations for producing a marketable potash product, consist in piling the potash in about ten lots, to allow the mother liquor to flow away, and exposure to the sun and air until the salt is sufficiently dry to handle. This operation should not take longer than three days. The salt will then be ready for transport to the dump.

For every ton of 80 per cent potash five tons of common salt will be produced, and if the production of potash ever reached 100,000 tons, the disposal of 500,000 tons of salt will have to be considered. The possibilities of marketing this vast quantity of salt, or even a portion of it, will have to be examined by an expert company, and the product must be sold at a price which will cover the cost of production. There is also the alternative of washing it back into the Dead Sea.

For every 100,000 tons of potash produced 40,000 tons of bromine will be returned to the Dead Sea, the greater part of which will be in the second mother liquor after the crystallization of the carnallite. There is therefore no doubt that the production of potash is successful, the producing company will undertake to extract bromine, which at its present price would be a lucrative business in the case of the Dead Sea.

The mother liquor from the final crystallization of the carnallite solution will be pure magnesium chloride. This would also be marketed for the manufacture of cotton goods, refractories, and cement compounds.

There is likewise a fair market for calcium chloride, which could be obtained by treatment of the mother liquor from the main carnallite crop, from which the magnesium chloride would have to be crystallized. This product could be sold in liquid form for preventing dust on roads during the dry season in the Near East.

There are three possible means of transport from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean coast: by a railway constructed up the Jordan valley to the Damascus-Haifa railway at Beisan; by aerial ropeway to Jaffa; and by rope railway to Beisan or Jerusalem. As it has now been decided to build the Haifa-Haifa and in view of the prospect of cheap electricity from the Jordan, it seems most probable that an electric railway will be constructed from the Dead Sea to Beisan, to join up with the line from Damascus to Haifa.

### THEATERS

#### Wilde Comedy Is

Acted in Salem

Empire Theater, Salem—The American Theater, Inc., Hamilton MacFadden, director. Week of July 27. "The Importance of Being Earnest," a comedy by Oscar Wilde. The cast:

John Worthing, J. P. Murray Kinnell  
Algernon Moncrieff, Leslie Buswell  
Rev. Canon Chasuble, D. R. Merriman  
Lady Bracknell, Oliver Twist  
Lady Bracknell, Donald Keyes  
Hon. Gwendolen Fairfax, Michael Stranahan  
Cecily Cardew, Mary Jones  
Miss Prism, Betty Linkley

Thirty years old is this satirical play, and time has robbed many of its witty lines of their topical point. Why not turn back the clock, and thus in a way resharpen Wilde's jabs at the romantic drama conventions of the mid-nineties by dressing it in the period? The frocks of 1925, somehow, make dialogue that was mildly daring in 1895 seem tame in these days of W. Somerset Maugham.

Today "The Importance of Being Earnest" is largely historical in interest, although in spots the wit is often enduring. "In the country I amuse myself; in the city I am used by others," will not date while weekend house parties persist. But the years have clearly faded such jests as Algernon's remark about a prolonged clamor at his doorbell. "That's Aunt. Only one's relatives are privileged to announce themselves in that Wagnerian fashion." The shrinking violet of late Victor-

ian fiction has long since disappeared, and with her much of the point of Wilde's satire. The worldly matron persists as a fair target for wit, and Alice John draws a clear study in caricature in the performance at Salem. Mary Hone's poised and intelligent Mrs. Moncrieff employed in the part of Cecily. Betty Linkley proves her abilities as a character actress as the prim governess, Leslie Buswell, who acts Algernon, is a member of the Playhouse-on-the-Mountain theater company, East Gloucester.

A joy-sized audience indicated its enjoyment of the play, applauded one and another of the players upon their exits after effective scenes, and manifested interest in the first appearance in an important stage part of Mrs. John Barrymore (Michael Stranahan).

### AFRICAN MISSION PARLEY IS CALLED

Hartford Will Be Scene of Open Forum Oct. 30-Nov. 1

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29 (Special)—The Africa committee of the committee of reference and counsel has called an open conference on Africa to be held in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 30, to Nov. 1. The sessions of the conference will be held in the new cut into the original carnallite solution will pass into a potash pan of smaller dimensions, where evaporation will go on with about the same rapidity as in the original brine pan, until the solution is saturated in respect of potassium chloride, which will crystallize out first in very pure crystals—probably until at least 50 per cent of the total potash has separated—after which sodium chloride will come down with it.

A Three-Day Operation

When the stage is reached that the final potassium chloride product would be less than 80 per cent purity, more evaporation to be continued, the mother liquor would be run off for crystallization of the second fraction in a second potash pan.

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"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

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The subsequent operations for producing a marketable potash product, consist in piling the potash in about ten lots, to allow the mother liquor to flow away, and exposure to the sun and air until the salt is sufficiently dry to handle. This operation should not take longer than three days. The salt will then be ready for transport to the dump.

For every ton of 80 per cent potash five tons of common salt will be produced, and if the production of potash ever reached 100,000 tons, the disposal of 500,000 tons of salt will have to be considered. The possibilities of marketing this vast quantity of salt, or even a portion of it, will have to be examined by an expert company, and the product must be sold at a price which will cover the cost of production. There is also the alternative of washing it back into the Dead Sea.

For every 100,000 tons of potash produced 40,000 tons of bromine will be returned to the Dead Sea, the greater part of which will be in the second mother liquor after the crystallization of the carnallite. There is therefore no doubt that the production of potash is successful, the producing company will undertake to extract bromine, which at its present price would be a lucrative business in the case of the Dead Sea.

The mother liquor from the final crystallization of the carnallite solution will be pure magnesium chloride. This would also be marketed for the manufacture of cotton goods, refractories, and cement compounds.

There is likewise a fair market for calcium chloride, which could be obtained by treatment of the mother liquor from the main carnallite crop, from which the magnesium chloride would have to be crystallized. This product could be sold in liquid form for preventing dust on roads during the dry season in the Near East.

There are three possible means of transport from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean coast: by a railway constructed up the Jordan valley to the Damascus-Haifa railway at Beisan; by aerial ropeway to Jaffa; and by rope railway to Beisan or Jerusalem. As it has now been decided to build the Haifa-Haifa and in view of the prospect of cheap electricity from the Jordan, it seems most probable that an electric railway will be constructed from the Dead Sea to Beisan, to join up with the line from Damascus to Haifa.

### THEATERS

#### Wilde Comedy Is

Acted in Salem

Empire Theater, Salem—The American Theater, Inc., Hamilton MacFadden, director. Week of July 27. "The Importance of Being Earnest," a comedy by Oscar Wilde. The cast:

John Worthing, J. P. Murray Kinnell  
Algernon Moncrieff, Leslie Buswell  
Rev. Canon Chasuble, D. R. Merriman  
Lady Bracknell, Oliver Twist  
Lady Bracknell, Donald Keyes  
Hon. Gwendolen Fairfax, Michael Stranahan  
Cecily Cardew, Mary Jones  
Miss Prism, Betty Linkley

Thirty years old is this satirical play, and time has robbed many of its witty lines of their topical point. Why not turn back the clock, and thus in a way resharpen Wilde's jabs at the romantic drama conventions of the mid-nineties by dressing it in the period? The frocks of 1925, somehow, make dialogue that was mildly daring in 1895 seem tame in these days of W. Somerset Maugham.

Today "The Importance of Being Earnest" is largely historical in interest, although in spots the wit is often enduring. "In the country I amuse myself; in the city I am used by others," will not date while weekend house parties persist. But the years have clearly faded such jests as Algernon's remark about a prolonged clamor at his doorbell. "That's Aunt. Only one's relatives are privileged to announce themselves in that Wagnerian fashion." The shrinking violet of late Victor-

ian fiction has long since disappeared, and with her much of the point of Wilde's satire. The worldly matron persists as a fair target for wit, and Alice John draws a clear study in caricature in the performance at Salem. Mary Hone's poised and intelligent Mrs. Moncrieff employed in the part of Cecily. Betty Linkley proves her abilities as a character actress as the prim governess, Leslie Buswell, who acts Algernon, is a member of the Playhouse-on-the-Mountain theater company, East Gloucester.

A joy-sized audience indicated its enjoyment of the play, applauded one and another of the players upon their exits after effective scenes, and manifested interest in the first appearance in an important stage part of Mrs. John Barrymore (Michael Stranahan).

### AFRICAN MISSION PARLEY IS CALLED

Hartford Will Be Scene of Open Forum Oct. 30-Nov. 1

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29 (Special)—The Africa committee of the committee of reference and counsel has called an open conference on Africa to be held in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 30, to Nov. 1. The sessions of the conference will be held in the new cut into the original carnallite solution will pass into a potash pan of smaller dimensions, where evaporation will go on with about the same rapidity as in the original brine pan, until the solution is saturated in respect of potassium chloride, which will crystallize out first in very pure crystals—probably until at least 50 per cent of the total potash has separated—after which sodium chloride will come down with it.

A Three-Day Operation

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## What's RIGHT With the Movies

(Continued from Page 1)

You," the John Golden stage play built upon the theme that ministers in general are notoriously underpaid. William Fox, the producer, and Mr. Golden made an appeal for help through the open door of the result that 20 clergymen of 20 denominations have lent their aid in visualizing the type of minister that is to be presented upon the screen.

The Open Door has adopted as its motto, "The public be pleased." Although the new department has as yet done little advertising, its existence is becoming known, and it is establishing a reputation for good faith. Not only position for good faith, but with thousands of members, but humble individuals representing nobody but themselves, are stepping in through the "door" to have their say with regard to one or another of the countless phases of the movies. In addition to the men and women who come to the central office of the industry in person, more than 100 letters are received every day.

When a recent batch of mail was opened, it was found that one writer wanted a synopsis of the preceding picture run in at the end of each reel for the benefit of late comers; another suggested a series of pictures that would bring in the historical background of each of the states; another wished to know (and received a detailed answer) when and how the children who work on the picture studios should be educated; another complained because in "The Covered Wagon," as he contended, the forward march of civilization is held up for many seconds while the backward march of the Indians is shown; and another asked that the picture studios supply their patrons with alphas on which suggestions for improving the pictures might be made while the inspiration was still warm; another asked that no worn films be used, etc.

Good Questions Needed

Every intelligent suggestion is replied to and every intelligent suggestion is sent to the producing offices for thoughtful consideration. The channel of communication between the movie-maker and the lowest member of the great public, it is contended, is established and open.

The Open Door grows out of the Committee on Public Relations, which was formed in September, 1922, upon the invitation of Mr. Hayes on that date, 62 national organizations—educational, religious, recreational, civic and near-governmental in character—who are its patrons. The committee that should undertake to reflect public opinion as interpreted through those organizations. For the first time a great industry was well-served by a channel of communication between the public whom it served and itself.

Col. Jason S. Joy, who was chosen as the committee's secretary, traveled to the United States. He explained the committee's purpose as that of lending actual and effective aid in getting the people the kind of pictures they really wanted to see. He pointed out that some of the problems of the picture-makers, an early suggestion that the committee was merely a smoke screen behind which the producers could hide their misdeeds, was refuted by the fact that the committee, since its formation, has been a channel of communication between the public whom it served and itself.

### OFFICERS INSTALLED BY SONS OF ST. GEORGE

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 30 (Special)—John T. Giles of Worcester was installed as president of the Grand Lodge of the Sons of St. George, Massachusetts Jurisdiction, comprising lodges in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, at the thirty-seventh annual convention here yesterday. Other officers installed by John Orrell, Past Supreme Master, were: John A. Snowden of Malden, Mass., vice-president; John W. C. Sargent of Cambridge, Mass., secretary; Herbert Horsfall, North Adams, Mass., treasurer; F. A. Grant, Brockton, Mass., messenger; Walter Abraham of Springfield, Mass., assistant messenger; William Stansfield of Sanford, Me., chaplain; Alfred Holbrook of Holyoke, Mass., sentinel; George T. Watis of Worcester, trustee; Walter H. Tower, Brockton, chairman of financial committee.

Mr. Sargent, Grand Secretary for 34 years, received a purse of \$400 in gold in recognition of his services. Delegates joined in a banquet in Odd Fellows Hall, Pine Island Park, last night. The convention closes today.

### SPLIT PREMIUM TAKEN FINE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 29 (P)—Harry Saltzman was fined \$25 in district court yesterday for accepting a rebate on an insurance policy and appealing. The case is the first ever tried here under the law aimed against "splitting premiums" by insurance agents, which holds that the recipient is equally culpable with the agent.

### HARVARD RAPHAEL LECTURE

Charles Theodore Carruth will give a free public lecture on "Raphael: Prince Among Painters" under auspices of the Harvard Summer School in the lecture hall on Kirkland Street at 8 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides showing the artist's most famous paintings.

### Schenley Men's Shop

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HECK & GEORGE  
Schenley Bldg.  
Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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is an exact science. To beautify your home grounds, serve not only your own eyes but the eyes of your guests. For the last 25 years we have specialized in this service for individual home owners, large estates, parks and playgrounds. No undertaking too large or too small, hence our remarkable success.

A. W. Smith Co.  
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the use of the state police in the Somerville raid that he had availed himself of it because of the fact that it acts under highly centralized authority and control. He said that for the better enforcement of the laws the police forces should be co-ordinated throughout the State to a greater degree than now obtains.

### HARVARD SQUARE PLANS OFFERED

Utilities Board Gets Models for New Structure

Two models of a proposed new surface structure at Harvard Square to displace the present structure, which has been objected to for years as a menace to traffic in the square, were submitted yesterday to commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities at a conference in which officials of the City of Cambridge, Harvard Square business men, and Boston Elevated officials and engineers participated. Chairman Henry C. Atwell of the Public Utilities Commission presided at the conference.

The legislature passed an act during the last session providing for the erection of a new structure in the Square, and appropriated \$15,000 to be advanced to the Elevated to pay for its half of the cost, the other half to be borne by the city of Cambridge. The act provides that the Elevated shall upon the money to the Commonwealth.

It was agreed at the conference that the main object in designing a new structure is to get as much vision as possible to all parts of the square with the least possible interference from the structure in the middle of the square.

One of the models submitted was prepared by Prof. C. H. Breed of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has been retained by the Harvard Square Business Men's Association. The other model, which was submitted by the Elevated trustees, was designed by engineers of the Elevated. The latter model was considerably larger than the former, which appeared to meet with greater approval. The Elevated model contained a number of features, which feature met with objection.

### NOMINATION PAPER RULES ANNOUNCED

Nomination papers for candidates for city offices at the Boston election of Nov. 3 cannot be taken out before Sept. 30 and must be returned to the election department by Oct. 13 at 5 p. m. The election commissioners announce. This allows candidates only 13 days to gather the number of signatures of registered voters required to nominate. For Mayor, the candidate must get 3000 names; for the school committee, 2000; and for the city council 300.

### MOTORISTS MAY STATE CASE

Operators of motor trucks and passenger cars who have been protesting against the ruling of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, making unlawful the use of exhaust whistles and signals after Aug. 1, will be given an opportunity to state their case at a public hearing in the office of the registrar on Commonwealth Pier next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

### DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO ENFORCE DRY LAW

Arthur K. Reading, district attorney of Middlesex County, in an address before the Woburn Rotary Club at Glendale Farm yesterday, said that there would be more raids upon places where the Eighteenth Amendment is flouted. He said that the raid in Somerville was but the beginning and he added that he has a list of 300 places at which liquors are sold. He said emphatically that if these illegal operations do not cease forthwith his office will act as summarily as it did in Somerville.

### John M. Roberts & Son Co.

Pittsburgh's Newest and Largest



## Forest Reserve of 946 Acres Set Aside Near Lake Sunapee

Season Is a Busy One for New Hampshire Resort—  
30 States, Send Tourists

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H., July 28 (Special)—Summer and winter residents in the vicinity of Lake Sunapee have been active in establishing a forest reserve in their vicinity. Nine hundred and forty-six acres have been purchased on Mt. Sunapee, including the summit of the mountain and all of the timber around Lake Sunapee, which, with an elevation of 3000 feet, is one of the highest lakes in New Hampshire. Other reservations in the vicinity include 35 acres of beautiful spruce timber around the Royal Arch and a large cave on the mountainside in Springfield, N. H.

Still another is a reservation of primeval pine trees on the Warner side located at North Sutton village, near New London. In this region on July 30 a tablet is to be unveiled commemorating the fact that the reservation is made jointly by the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests and the town of Sutton. A group of distinguished speakers will include Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia, the Rev. Ozora S. Davis of the University of Chicago, Allen Hollis of Concord and a group of local officers.

Another reservation was established in honor of Richard M. Colgate of New York, who was active in forest work at Sunapee.

**Thirty States Send Tourists**

Many requests for information have come to the New Hampshire Publicity Bureau relative to the summer resorts of New Hampshire, and Lake Sunapee is one of the most popular. The present season is proving to be a busy one for the hotels, steamboats, public camps and attractions of this resort, and it is said that tourists by automobile have been seen here during July, indicating by their motor vehicle registrations that they come from 30 different states and three Canadian provinces.

Sunapee Lake is the third largest New Hampshire lake, being 10 miles long and from one to three miles wide. Its elevation is 1100 feet above the sea level. Its altitude provides atmosphere that is cool and delightful, one advantage of which is the entire absence of mosquitoes. The waters of the lake are exceedingly transparent.

Boating is enjoyed in all manner of craft, from the smallest row boat to the fleet of good-sized steamboats operated by the Woodsam Steamboat Company, which maintains a regular schedule with connections at Lake Sunapee Depot with the trains of the Boston & Maine Railroad. A popular diversion this summer among tourists is to take the 50-mile steamer trip around the lake, in the course of which calls are made at the larger and more important landings such as George's Mills, Lakeside, Sunapee Harbor, Soap-Nip Park, Blodgett's and Burkehaven.

**108 Miles From Boston**

Hundreds of attractive sites on the shores of this water are being utilized for summer camps or cottages which are as unpretentious as the taste or purse of the builder may dictate. The natural advantages and beneficial climate of this higher section are the things that commend

## Trolley Fare Cut to Wholesale Rate

Nashua Company Offers Un-  
limited Rides on Weekly  
Transferable Pass

NASHUA, N. H., July 29 (Special)—Officials of the Nashua Street Railway Company are offering unlimited rides on all buses and electric cars of the system within the first fare zone at \$1.50 a week by a transferable pass.

The management of the company believes that it can add to the use of the cars and buses by this scheme without adding to the expenses of operating. More seats are available than there are passengers, but officials of the company do not believe that the number of seats in the cars should be cut down since that would necessitate longer periods of waiting on the part of the public and reduce the patronage of the service. The pass not only gives unlimited rides within the first fare zone, but it will be honored when presented by any member of a family. A wholesale rate for wholesale use is the intent of the management. The Nashua Street Railway Company is the first in the State to try this experiment.

**CAMBRIDGE TRAFFIC OFFICERS**

Appointment of 10 additional traffic officers to the Cambridge police force was recommended by the Cambridge City Council at its meeting last night. Mayor Quinn was asked to make the appointments.

**HUDSON-ESSEX**

World's Largest Selling  
6-Cylinder Cars

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Send us \$3.60 for a 10-lb. Ham,  
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Guaranteed to meet with your approval,  
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The cure is extremely mild and the meat very tender.

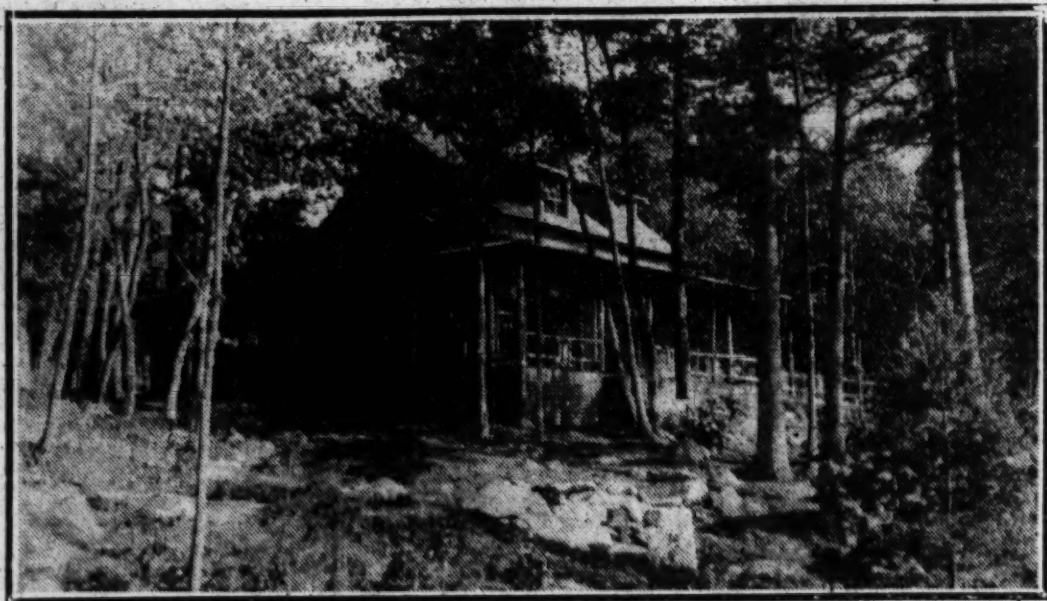
**A. H. March Packing Company**  
BRIDGEPORT, MONTG. CO., PA.

## Sunset Glow on Lake Sunapee



Tourists From 30 States and Three Canadian Provinces Have Been Seen at This New Hampshire Lake in July

## Far From the Subway and the Roar of Traffic



Hundreds of Campers and Tourists From Many States Are Seeking the Advantages Offered by the High Altitude of Some of the New Hampshire Lakes

## STEADY IMPROVEMENT FOUND IN SMALL TOWN TEACHERS

Village and Rural Communities Have Set Themselves  
to Task of Giving Children Best Educational Oppor-  
tunities Possible, Says State Official

Steady improvement in the teaching situation, noted throughout the State, is particularly marked and gratifying in the towns and communities of fewer than 5000 population, Arthur B. Lord, in charge of research and statistics for the Massachusetts Department of Education, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. When the small towns set themselves to the task of giving their children the best possible education they can under the circumstances, as determined by the majority of the work of the State Department of Education, through its system of state and district conferences with superintendents, school committee members, teachers and supervisors, the personal visits and conferences of its own agents with local communities and other forms of personal service it has placed at the disposal of such communities as wish it.

Mr. Lord said that this general awakening on the part of the small town was undoubtedly due in part to the work of the State Department of Education, through its system of state and district conferences with superintendents, school committee members, teachers and supervisors, the personal visits and conferences of its own agents with local communities and other forms of personal service it has placed at the disposal of such communities as wish it.

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Main Office, 413 N. 13th St.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

preceding year. For various reasons the "turnover" in small towns has been unfortunately large. Mr. Lord said, so that any improvement is due to the fact that the State Department of Education, through its system of state and district conferences with superintendents, school committee members, teachers and supervisors, the personal visits and conferences of its own agents with local communities and other forms of personal service it has placed at the disposal of such communities as wish it.

The aim of the department is to assist the towns and cities to give equal educational opportunity to all children, irrespective of their geographical location or social environment, he declared. The object is both to give the child the best equipment, practical and to give the State and Nation the best citizenry that can be obtained under existing conditions.

The number of teaching positions in rural towns of Massachusetts in the school year 1924-1925, just closed, was 2770, Mr. Lord said. They were filled by 3360 teachers, or an average of 1.21 per cent for each position. The vacancies during the year numbered 590 or 21 per cent, which is an improvement over the

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New packed, delicious  
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1-lb. can, 55c  
1/2-lb. can, 35c

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over 100 years

**DEWEES**

ANNOUNCING

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at 20% Less Than Regular Fall Prices

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sity to Obtain Final  
Permits From State

In compliance with the state law which went into effect this morning, several of the operators of motor bus lines today filed petitions at the Department of Public Works and Highways to obtain certificates of public convenience and necessity, required before any public bus line can be operated. After the commissioner of Public Works and Highways has approved the petition, it goes to the Public Utilities Commission, which must also pass upon it, and then a license from the town in which operating is to be done must be obtained.

Because representatives of the motor bus interests failed to file a petition with the requisite 15,000 certified signatures at the State House yesterday, no referendum on the measure can be held at the November election, and the law is now in operation. Day Baker, business agent of the Motor Coach and Bus Association, appeared at the Secretary of State's office three minutes before closing time yesterday with only 10,922 names, and charged that lists containing 12,666 others had been stolen by an employee.

**Enthusiastically Received**

The movement is received enthusiastically everywhere, Mrs. Mahoney says, and men co-operate as eagerly as women and children. She has spoken on the subject before colleges, national organizations and many local gatherings. Founded late in the autumn of 1923, many eminent persons in many corners of the globe have volunteered their promises to aid in forming the floral belt. There are active members in France, Germany, Canada, China, the Philippines, Haiti, South America, Java, India and Palestine, as well as in practically every state of the United States.

A conservative estimate places the membership at more than 500,000. One member has undertaken to spread flowers on Mt. Morency in the Canadian Rockies. Millions and millions of flowers will soon be growing each year where none bloomed before, Mrs. Mahoney points out, all because

**NEW SPRINGFIELD BUS LINE**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 29 (Special)—Another interstate bus line will be added to those now operating out of this city Aug. 1, when two buses will be put into operation by the Springfield-New London Coach Company. Antonio Faler of North Agawam and Harvey Collins of Springfield head the new organization. Three trips out of Springfield will be made daily.

**Wm. T. McIntyre**

ARDMORE, PA.  
**FINE GROCERIES**

Victualer, Confectioner, Caterer  
Dinner Parties and Weddings

Daily Delivery Service from Over 100  
Stores and from Philadelphia to  
Germantown

McIntyre's Main Line Stores

**THE MAIN LINE  
NATIONAL BANK  
of WAYNE**

This bank has banking service to sell and invites your business and ability to provide something more than simple perfunctory routine operations.

**GREETING CARDS**

For All Occasions

Printing  
Engraving  
Die Stamping  
Office Supplies  
Steel Filing Cabinets

**C. F. DECKER**

Station  
24 South 15th St., Philadelphia

**Fresher by a Day**

What We Mean by  
Fresher-by-a-Day Milk!

Milk that is transported from 1500 farms to our city dairy in huge glass-lined wonder trucks—thereby eliminating railroad hauls in metal cans with the risk of long delays. These trips—made in just FOUR HOURS—enable us to pasteurize, bottle and deliver SCOTT-POWELL MILK.

**Fresher-by-a-Day**

45th and Parrish Sts.  
Philadelphia  
Telephone Preston 1920

**SCOTT-POWELL  
"A" MILK**

**Are You Aware**

that our service is at your door?  
Whether it is one garment or twenty

Phone Poplar 7660 for Auto to Call

**Barg's**

Philadelphia's Quality Cleaners and Dyers

Main Office 1616-28 N. 21st St., Philadelphia

Branches: 1113 Chestnut St. and 6616 Germantown Ave., also  
1505 Chestnut St. and  
No. 9 V. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

## Mission of Seed Scatterers to Circle Globe With Blossoms

No Membership Requirements Save That Those Who  
Belong Will Plant Wild Flowers in the  
Neglected Places of Earth

A belt of wild flowers around the world is the object set for the Seed Scatterers, Inc., by its founder and president, Mrs. Joseph A. Mahoney of Boston and Kingston, Mass. The organization imposes no financial obligations on members.

The only requirement is that every member shall promise to scatter every year a package or handful of perennial seeds by the roadside, in the open country, or even on some neglected spot—perennial seeds that will thrive in that particular locality and finally become a part of the wild flora of the woods and countryside.

The society had its inception in Mrs. Mahoney's desire to save the wild flowers and shrubs from impending extinction—to not only repair the ravages wrought by commercial despoilers and motor campers, but also to minimize the damage by the conversion of the careless campers to seed scatterers and protectors.

**Enthusiastically Received**

The movement is received enthusiastically everywhere, Mrs. Mahoney says, and men co-operate as eagerly as women and children. She has spoken on the subject before colleges, national organizations and many local gatherings. Founded late in the autumn of 1923, many eminent persons in many corners of the globe have volunteered their promises to aid in forming the floral belt. There are active members in France, Germany, Canada, China, the Philippines, Haiti, South America, Java, India and Palestine, as well as in practically every state of the United States.

**SARAH REISS**

Mary Elizabeth Hairdressing Salon  
Hairdressing, Permanent Waving  
2514 Locust Street, West Philadelphia

**KODAK  
DEVELOPING**

Free, When Prints  
Are Ordered

**KEENE & CO.**  
1713 Walnut Street, Philadelphia  
Orders may be sent by mail.

**THE  
MAIN LINE BANKING  
INSTITUTION**

Deposits—\$7,500,000.00

**THE MERION TITLE and  
TRUST COMPANY**

Ardmore  
Narberth Bala-Cynwyd

**THE  
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Ardmore  
Narberth Bala-Cynwyd

**Strawbridge & Clothier**  
PHILADELPHIA

**Wonderful Values in Our  
Semi-Annual Sale of  
Furniture**

This great event will, we are sure, continue to exceed past selling records—our entire regular stock of Furniture at reductions of from 10 to 50 per cent, and splendid special purchases of high-grade Furniture at average savings of one-third.

**Geuting's Sale!**

**NOW ON!**

A six months of business which has pby far exceeded any in Geuting history necessitates the clearance of greater and fresher stocks than ever before. Reductions have been made with unusual sharpness for quick disposal.

**Geuting's**  
(Pronounced GYTING)

**The Stores of Famous Shoes**

PHILADELPHIA

of the activities of the Seed Scatterers.

Every member is able to enlist others in this work of beautifying the world. The best way to help, she says, is to carry the word to friends and neighbors, or to organize groups of interested persons for the purpose of extending the scope of the work.

**Revert to Original Species**

All garden flowers were once wild flowers somewhere, Mrs. Mahoney says, and scattered about the waysides will revert to their original species. She likes it best when the seeds for scattering are taken from one's own garden and is glad to report that many scatterers use many times the required package.

Among members in the United States are: Judge Edwin L. Garvin of the United States District Court, New York City; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, world suffrage leader; Mrs. Lars Anderson of Boston, author; Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, sociologist; Fannie Hurst, author; Judge John Clark Knox of the United States District Court New York City.

Mrs. Mahoney looks forward to the time in the not distant future, when every section of the United States will be beautified by the seed scatterers. Beyond that she expects to see the whole world beautified by the countless numbers of men, women and children who each year scatter a few seeds of perennials in the waste places.

**"Ask Your Neighbor"**

**Family Wash**

Ironed, Ready to Wear

**The New Way Laundry Co.**  
4507-31 Aspen Street, Philadelphia  
Phone Belmont 6184

**Gratuity Remaining  
Summer Hat Seeds**

By Taking Advantage of  
Our Great Reductions.

1115 Chestnut Street  
**LA PAIX** Philadelphia, Pa.

**Mitchell  
Fletcher  
Co.**

Charge  
Accounts  
Solicited

**AURORA  
TOASTED SARDINES**

Special Until August 15th

**5 Cans \$1**

Dainty Norwegian Sardines  
Packed in Oil

18th & Chestnut Sts.  
12th & Market Sts.  
5600 Germantown Ave.  
Philadelphia  
Atlantic City, N. J.

Mail  
and  
Phone  
Orders  
Filled



## RADIO LOWERS SWEDISH RATES

Grinneton Station Gets the Bulk of Business to America

STOCKHOLM, July 10 (Special Correspondence).—The new large radio station, Grinneton, has proved to be a great success, and far exceeds all that was hoped for. It naturally the speed of radio telegrams to America has contributed toward this result. Ninety-five per cent of the telegraph traffic from Sweden to America now goes over the Grinneton station, while 40 per cent of that from America to Sweden comes over the same station. The fact that the percentage coming from America is lower than that from Sweden is partly due to the circumstances that the new Swedish station is not yet widely enough advertised in America so that its existence is generally known.

That a message has been sent and an answer received within one half hour or less, would be of great use to many, were they but aware of this possibility. There is also a great drawback owing to the fact that the cable company, which has stations all over America, does not receive radio telegrams. But in spite of this, there is a gradual increase of business from the United States.

The giant radio station has done such a great business that the income derived from it has enabled the Swedish cable company to lower its price markedly. The prices are now 23 per cent lower than they were before the war. Moreover the cost of construction as well as the cost of operation has proved to be less than was reckoned, so that the dividends which were counted at 2 per cent will be considerably larger.

## NAVAL SHORT WAVES REACH SHIP AT TURKEY

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Operating on a wavelength of 50 meters, an experimental short wave radio set at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., has been heard in Constantinople, a distance of over 5300 miles, according to word recently received in the Navy Department from the United States Ship Scorpion of the Mediterranean. The Scorpion reported that the signals were so strong as to be heard with the detector out of oscillation. The Scorpion is equipped with an experimental receiver only. For this reason, two-way communication was impossible. Provided the use of short wave, high frequency transmitters and receivers proves absolutely reliable, it is the intention of the Navy Department to equip all naval vessels and stations with this type of equipment. This will not be done, however, until its reliability under all conditions is definitely established.

At Anacostia and San Diego tests have been conducted with every promise of success in the use of short wave equipment. The Scorpion while in flight. The extreme light weight of this equipment, together with the long ranges obtainable, give it special significance for use in aircraft where weight is a prime factor.

## ITALY AND SWEDEN LINKED BY RADIO

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., July 1 (Special Correspondence).—Italy and Sweden are the latest countries to be linked up to New Zealand by long-distance amateur radio. Communication between Italy and New Zealand was first established by Signor Mario, of I.R.G. Milan, and G. Shrimpton of station 2XAA, Wellington, on a wavelength of 35 meters during daylight. The Shrimpton also worked amateur station SMY, Sweden, the same afternoon, and was further called by station 8BB, France, but communication with the latter station was not established.

Station I.R.G. Milan, was worked also by W. L. Shiel, of amateur station 4AK, Dunedin, on the same afternoon. Attempts are now being made to reach Africa, the only continent that so far has not been reached by amateurs in New Zealand.

## STATION CHANGES MADE

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The radio section of the Department of Commerce has announced the transfer of stations from class A to class B, of WCEB, Charles E. Erbe, Elkins, Ill., and of KFAB, the Nebraska Radio Automobile Company of Lincoln, Neb. The first transfer is to 1600 watts and the latter 500. A class A license has also been granted to KOHL, Monarch Manufacturing Company of Council Bluffs, Ia., with 500 watts power.

## ITALIAN REACHES AUSTRALIA

MILAN, July 29.—For the first time in the history of Italian amateur radio, an Italian amateur station, IER, owned by Santangeli Marion of this city succeeded in carrying on two-way communication with the New Zealand station of E. Shrimpton of Wellington. This latest test on approximately 40 meters is another triumph on the short waves now in comparatively general use by amateur radio telegraphers.

## BUILT A RADIO

You, too, can build a high grade tube receiver with the simple instructions and special coils which I have developed especially for the layman with little experience and electrical knowledge. Write for free instructions and materials.

VICTOR H. TODD

11 Glenade Avenue, Summit, N. J.

## When East Meets West



© Henry Miller

RADIO can certainly be classed as a western development, speaking in terms of the world, since it has been the European countries and the United States that have developed this new art. Slowly but surely the Far East is taking up radio, a product of the west adopted by the Orient.

The accompanying picture shows some Japanese girls making a very interesting use of radio, that of learning shorthand, certainly a progressive step as one could wish for. With the new high-powered radio reception, the voices of the east will mingle with the voices from the west and a real unity will be established.

## Radio Programs

### Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 29

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKRO, Ottawa, Ont. (485 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture market report. 7—Laurie Concert Orchestra. 8—Market reports. 9—Laurie Dance Orchestra.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (485 Meters)

8 p. m.—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.5 Meters)

6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music. 7—The Rhinoceros. 8—Program by orchestra, direction of Fred. 9—The Rhinoceros. 10—The Rhinoceros. 11—The Rhinoceros. 12—The Rhinoceros.

WJAZ, New York City (435 Meters)

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## agricultural service talk. 9—Instrumental program.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

7 p. m.—National program from Station WEAF, New York. 8—Weather report and baseball scores. (435 Meters)

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## Musical Events—Art—Theaters—Photoplays

## A Concert of de Falla's Music

Special from Monitor Bureau  
London, July 17

ON THE spent time of the musical season, surprisingly and at the last, came a vivid little argosy from Spain. There it was, suddenly—a concert of de Falla's music, given at Wigmore Hall, on July 13, by Ernesto Halffter Escribá, director of the Orquesta Sinfónica de Sevilla.

The program promised great interest. It contained the first London concert performance of an orchestral suite, consisting of four numbers from "The Three Corners of Hat," four of the Canciones Populares (sung by Madame Alvar), the first performance of the revised version of the Overture to Rossini's "Barber of Seville," the first London performance of the final scene from "Peter's Puppets" (Don Quixote being sung by Arthur Cranmer) and the orchestral suite, "El Amor brujo."

All this seemed highly attractive in prospect. In so far as de Falla's music was concerned, the promise was entirely fulfilled. But in the matter of performance an over-liberal allowance had to be made for imperfections. Perhaps everything had been arranged too hurriedly. The Chamber Orchestra, led by John Pennington, contained Spanish soloists (from the Orquesta Sinfónica de Sevilla) with English rank and file. The two races found it difficult to fuse their national styles on such short acquaintance, and the rather unusual beat of the conductor, (executed in what may be called the flat circular manner), made things more complicated for the players. The start of "The Three Corners of Hat" was noticeably ragged, Rossini's "Barber of Seville" unsafe, and only in "El Amor brujo" was a really satisfactory ensemble produced.

**Spanish and English Singers**  
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Enlarged From the Lyme Art Association Catalogue

pleasure was gone. Arthur Cranmer's voice and production, on the other hand, had just the merits he lacked; his Don Quixote was musically and dramatically perfect. But he sang in English, and the slow-going language robbed de Falla's word-setting of its eloquence in sound.

This fineness of perception over the use of sound is one of the most characteristic of de Falla's music. Tone color has always played a part in music's meaning, but in the past it has seldom carried the main weight of the message. Composers are now experimenting with direct expression by timbre. Stated crudely in the words of the Cockney complaint, "It's not wot he says, but the way he says it," that counts. Stravinsky has an amazing way of saying things by tone color; he does it by premeditation, or, as his detractors might say, by malice prepense. De Falla appears to do it out of a highly sensitized instinct toward elegant beauty, for it blossoms along his musical ideas like spring flowers on the spray.

**Delicate Touches**  
Page after page of his scoring in "The Three Corners of Hat" and "El Amor brujo" displays these delicate vivid touches. His treatment of the wood wind instruments and the piano is individual and original. It is possible that his early training at Cadiz in an atmosphere of chamber music may be partly responsible; what the study of poetry is for the formation of a prose style, chamber music is as a training for the larger forms of composition.

Another characteristic of de Falla's music is his sense of the stage. Merely to hear "The Three Corners of Hat" without having seen the ballet would still be to have the characters and their actions brought before one as on some phantasmagorical stage of imagination. There are the Miller, the Miller's Wife and the Corregidor—one sees them all—and almost as if in reality. The exact from "Master Peter's Puppet Show."

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too, had this dramatic truth, though pleasure was gone.  
The Canciones Populares have already been mentioned—but it is impossible to leave the subject of de Falla without further reference to them, since their accompaniments so aptly illustrate two of his salient characteristics. One is his marvelous gift of condensation. In the last bars of the "Asturiana" everything is conveyed that one desires, yet by the very fewest strokes; his eliminations are absolutely masterly. The other characteristic is the one which most closely identifies him with Spain. He bases his style upon that of the national instrument, the guitar.

The Phoenix Society  
Acts "The Rehearsal"Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 10

Innovators and originals, whether in drama or any other art-form, generally evoke the bitter sarcasms of the more pugnacious conservatives, all stubbornly convinced that "the old is better." Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, was among the latter sort. That strange individual,

No various that he seemed to be  
Not one but all mankind's epitome,

admired Jonson's plays, and also Beaumont's, with their straightforward treatment, and simple, coherent stories; but for the new, heroic, rhymed drama, introduced by D'Avenant, with "The Siege of Rhodes," and followed by Dryden, with "The Conquest of Granada," and other plays, the Duke, "stiff in opinion," had only scorn and contempt.

With the help, it is believed, of one Thomas Sprat, afterward Dean of Westminster—and perhaps another hand—Buckingham accordingly wrote a tragedy in which he bitterly ridiculed the writers of the new school, especially Dryden, whom he satirized deliberately in the part of Bayes.

"The Rehearsal" had a great contemporary success, and would be better known today than it is had it not been eclipsed, to some extent, by a later and much wittier play, Sheridan's famous skit, "The Critic," the general idea of which, together with a number of its lines, was undoubtedly borrowed from Buckingham. Mere buffoonery though much of "The Rehearsal" be, and needing for its perfect appreciation, a closer literary acquaintance with the heroic drama of the later seventeenth century than most of us can lay claim to, it is, nevertheless, quite interesting, not only as a quaintly absurd landmark in dramatic history, but also as a proof that, even in the Restoration period, there existed, as always, the irrepressible, so-as-you-please manner in drama, which today takes the form of revue.

Nor are revue-writers the only twentieth century playwrights whom this clever satire brings to mind. More than one living dramatist, of the older school, can well be imagined as applying to certain younger brothers in the craft these lines from Buckingham's epilogue:

The play is at an end, but where's the plot?  
That circumstance our poet Bayes forgot!  
And we can boast, though 'tis a plotting age,  
No place is freer from it than the stage.

The Phoenix Society's production of this exacting and complicated play was done with all the care and elaboration that always marks their work, and was given a warm reception. A comedy of this kind, without the semblance of a story, and containing many episodes closely resembling one another in style, may easily become wearisome; yet, the author, or authors, and the company between them did not allow interest to flag for long.

Melville Cooper, upon whom, as Bayes, fell most of the work, was made up with fair resemblance to his famous original, and acted with unfailing grip and firmness, maintaining as he should throughout the play a swift and authoritative if only mock control over the company.

He is in charge of Johnson and Smith, the two visitors invited by Bayes to view the rehearsal, were capably played by Fred O'Donovan and Alfred Clark. The latter got many a laugh by his guileless and innocent way of putting to Bayes the most searching "posers" concerning the play. Other members of a long and clever cast—of all of whom did well—were Messrs. Patrick Gover, and Harold and Edward Scott, and the Misses Beatrice Wilson, Vera Lennox, Angela Baddeley, and Gwendoline Evans.

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est of all—in which all the great men and women of those early days may be seen close, and their characters studied, as they walk slowly behind the cottage of the Queen. Black-veiled women walk between the black fur hats of the Guards. Statesmen whose history we all know pass under review. Kings and queens whose crowns were to tumble off some 10 years later march majestically. Here is a tiny lad absurdly and solemnly trying to keep step with a tall lean man in front—It is the present Prince of Wales walking behind the ex-Kaiser.

So we come to the second reign, and it opens with another procession—that of King Edward's coronation. Now we begin to get our first glimpse of horseless carriages—and the comic films about them are no half-so comic as the real reels. What? Did our fathers really ride on the top of these puffing handboxes, and feel elegant and smart withal? And did our mothers perch on these one-wheeled cycles with dignity? Yet these things were all done in the reign preceding the present one, and already—with another coronation procession—we have come to the days of King George. The streets are clear for his passing by those who during all these three reigns change not—the "bobbies."

The last scene in this set of pictures is that of the investiture of the Prince of Wales, and this—with its medieval pageantry and the slim young prince descending the stone steps in his fancy dress—is the most delightful of all.

As for the scraps of comedies that Mr. Hepworth stuck in for fun, they have two particular interests for modern film folk. One is that they began by using camera trickery; even the practical joking on which they relied was done by the camera, and it is back to this twist that modern producers are turning today. The second interest is the way in which the first players brought their stage presence to the screen and addressed themselves directly to us—the audience. Here is a funny fellow winking at us, putting his finger to his nose, and beckoning us to watch what he shall do next—for all the world as though he were doing his turn in the music hall. Perhaps this, too, is a natural starting point to which some day some modern producer will feel inclined to return.

It was Mr. Hepworth himself who, as one of the first cameramen in England, took these early topicals in the streets of old London. Now why do not other picture people follow such a successful example, and also rummage through their old reels?

How could it be otherwise? For here, opening the film, is the picture of a little lady in black, driving through the streets of Dublin and howling from her victoria. It is no small thing to have recorded—and recorded for many centuries perhaps, if proper care is taken—this picture of the Queen. There are other pictures recording what England was like during her reign. Here is London without motors—and with London "bobbies" managing the traffic just as they do today. And here are sportsmen in long skirts and tight waists having a bicycle race, and many other queer and queerly dressed performances—processions. The older the topicals the more magnificent are the processions, and the more startling is their interest. For here is one—the great

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So we come to the second reign, and it opens with another procession—that of King Edward's coronation. Now we begin to get our first glimpse of horseless carriages—and the comic films about them are no half-so comic as the real reels. What? Did our fathers really ride on the top of these puffing handboxes, and feel elegant and smart withal? And did our mothers perch on these one-wheeled cycles with dignity? Yet these things were all done in the reign preceding the present one, and already—with another coronation procession—we have come to the days of King George. The streets are clear for his passing by those who during all these three reigns change not—the "bobbies."

The last scene in this set of pictures is that of the investiture of the Prince of Wales, and this—with its medieval pageantry and the slim young prince descending the stone steps in his fancy dress—is the most delightful of all.

As for the scraps of comedies that Mr. Hepworth stuck in for fun, they have two particular interests for modern film folk. One is that they began by using camera trickery; even the practical joking on which they relied was done by the camera, and it is back to this twist that modern producers are turning today. The second interest is the way in which the first players brought their stage presence to the screen and addressed themselves directly to us—the audience. Here is a funny fellow winking at us, putting his finger to his nose, and beckoning us to watch what he shall do next—for all the world as though he were doing his turn in the music hall. Perhaps this, too, is a natural starting point to which some day some modern producer will feel inclined to return.

It was Mr. Hepworth himself who, as one of the first cameramen in England, took these early topicals in the streets of old London. Now why do not other picture people follow such a successful example, and also rummage through their old reels?

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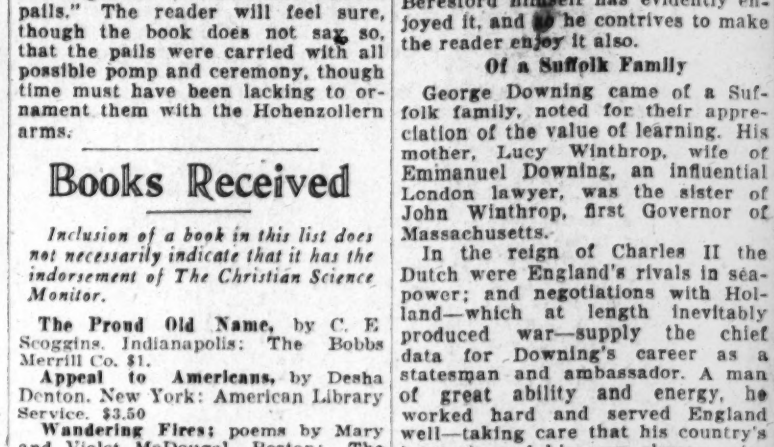
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## The Godfather of Downing Street

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California University, Los Angeles, American Branch, Nov. 1918.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Tennysonian Shield

IT HAS often been said that a more perfect concord of temperament commonly exists between grandfathers and grandchildren than between parents and children. The child is said to feel more at ease with grandfather and grandmother. Perhaps he feels himself free from some small burden of criticism or exaction. Perhaps he feels that, having passed through the responsibilities of middle age, are nearer himself in spirit. Or it may be that the superior concord mentioned is a mere fancy and does not exist at all. It is an interesting subject for observation. And whatever may be true in the family, the relations of the child to elder generations suggests an analogy with literature. Each new generation of writers is to some degree out of key with the generation immediately preceding and is likely to find itself in superior sympathy with another age more or less remote. It would be strange if it were not; for the very quality of "newness" suggests a reaction against something.

The periods of literature viewed in long perspective present, indeed, a series of oscillations from one extreme to another, until one is reminded of the law of physics, that for every force there is another and equal force acting in the opposite direction. A romantic age is followed by a classic or real age; a religious age by an age of skepticism; a poetic age by an age of prose. The age of Queen Anne reacts against the age of Cromwell; the age of Wordsworth against the age of Pope; and so on. For each new period, the types, forms, and subject-matter of the period just ended seem mistaken; and, contrariwise, some earlier period offers models and an inspiration that seem for the time being much more true and wholesome.

The quarter-century which we are completing has been marked by a reaction against everything that is Victorian and, since Tennyson has seemed to crystallize the Victorian against everything that is Tennysonian. One could easily compile a large book of the criticism directed against Tennyson, the gist of which would be that his poetry is sentimental, prudish, moralistic, over-ornate, mannered, and shallow. So thorough has been the depreciation of his work in some quarters that a natural reaction in his favor is now discernible and lovers of Tennyson who have been saddened by the attacks upon him are beginning to regain the courage of their convictions. It should never be forgotten, however, that nearly all great reputations have survived depreciation, often quite as severe as that which Tennyson has undergone. We no longer remember the depreciation and neglect that followed Wordsworth for years and from which he was rescued by the use of his name by Matthew Arnold. Wordsworth has long been enrolled among the classics that we have to turn back and read literary history to discover that the permanency of his fame was long a debatable question. His work needed reappraisal; the wheat in it had to be separated from the chaff, and this

task Arnold performed. Many other instances might be given to show that the adverse criticism of Tennyson is no new thing, that a great reputation inevitably has to submit to a reappraisal, and that it is only by means of such drastic criticism that the rank of an author is finally determined. If his rank is deserved, his work will triumphantly survive, and if his rank is not deserved, it will not. Either result is good.

Of course, for a time praise or depreciation may be merely the fashion. For a time it was the "proper thing" to say sneering things about Shelley, just as for a time it was proper to say them about Tennyson. A great writer survives fashions, but a little writer will not. In the nineteenth century it was the fashionable belief that Cowley was a great poet, his contemporaries not hesitating to link his name with those of Homer and Virgil. He survives as a minor poet and an essayist of some charm, but only after a long oblivion. If one had to choose between excessive praise and excessive depreciation, one might be justified in choosing the latter, though, as a rule, one follows the other as surely as day does night. For there is a class of critics who seem to spend their time watching the literary horizon. If a man is seen too clearly against the sky, they set to work upon his obfuscation; if another as yet throws no silhouette, they industriously manufacture one for him. Stevenson is a popular idol for a decade, and for another an object of critical depreciation. Gissing is neglected for twenty years, and then the same critics who wish to set Stevenson in his place seek to erect Gissing in his stead.

So far as such attempts are the fruit of honest conviction they are of course admirable, but so far as they are the result of literary fashion, they are only laughable. Often enough those loudest in praise or blame are the least able to form an opinion of any validity, because they have never taken the trouble even to read the works they speak about. They are in the position of a man whom as a boy I heard deliver a fiery tirade against the theater. His jeremiad was impressive until the end, when with great unctious he declared that he was thankful to be able to say that he had never been to a theater in his life. As a mere boy I concluded that his discourse might safely be taken with a large grain of salt. He and they have literally followed Bernard Shaw's ironic advice to reviewers, never to read the book they were to review, for fear of becoming prejudiced about it.

An actual conversation that was related to me this morning amusingly illustrates the attitude of many for whom the slightest of Tennyson has become fashionable. A well-known young poet of the present, talking with a well-known critic, made the generalization that no poetry was written during the Victorian era.

"What," said the critic, "How about Tennyson?" "Tennyson!" exclaimed the poet, "Mere stuff. What did he write that could be called poetry?" "Well," returned the other, "I greatly admire Maud. That seems to me not only poetry but a great poem. Can you name anyone of today who has written real poetry?" "And so they went on until at last the poet said to the critic:

"It seems to me that you have never read any of my poetry," and the critic was forced to admit that he had not. But he was unquenchable and returned to the assault by asking his companion whether he had ever read "Maud." The poet had not, and after much probing, was forced to confess that he had never read Tennyson at all! And so we have two intelligent men championing respectively the old and the new, neither of whom has taken the trouble to read the work defended and the other. The old fable of the two knights and the shield seems never to lose its significance. In literary criticism it is exemplified daily.

## Cool of Evening

The sun has been sent off to sleep, but the flowers have left their fragrance in the gray air that is stirred by post-twilight breezes. Slowly, twinkling diamonds, deep studied in the distant firmament, begin to peep over the hills and bathe with their cool brilliance an earth that has been browned by the sun all day. Stretching toward the distant horizon, the land that lies beyond the gates of the city is in complete repose.

Phantom sunflowers and phantom clovers are in the field. Seeds of these yellow and pink flowers are but feathery balls awaiting the first vagrant breeze that will carry them to pastures new. Like shrouded flowers they stand in the moonlight being swung low on a billowing zephyr to bloom anew and bring glowing colors to a far-away emerald sward.

Cows are again in pasture. Their bells jingle cooling notes across the meadowland, as they swing along in the moonlight. Birch leaves quiver as the cows walk their beaten path through copse and glen, and stray by curving fences that press against haughty hollyhocks and a galaxy of fireweed that tolls the hour of July. Warmth of the July day has been tempered by the soothing coolness of evening. Flowers once more raise their heads and nod, and as we move over the narrow path. Purple shadows which lengthened at twilight are now ghostly images that quiver in the star-dust and dance in the moonlight. Scud of new mown hay pervades beyond the garden, and the pines mix their heady perfume in the floating air that eddies about the tree tops.

In the brush, where the wood-folk make their homes, there is the stirring of nocturnal creatures, who have chosen the cool of evening for their whisperings and tales. There is music, mystery and magic this July night, and the moonlight splashes over and soothes the secret corners of the earth.

## Ten Thousand Fire-Flies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The priests walking by the waters of Lake Biwa  
After the tinkling of the temple bells  
Felt their hearts lighten at the presence  
Of tiny wisps of fire,  
Blossoms of the air,  
Fire-flies bringing the stars to men.

Priests thought that the Emperor  
Walking in the blue-dusk of his garden  
Along the evening paths at Nikko  
Would feel his heart rejoice  
At the presence of the fire-flies from Kyoto.

So they send ten thousand fire-flies  
From the temple of Ise, to  
A lovely bouquet of stars,  
Bright as the hearts of the dreaming  
lilies

On the unwrinkled waters of Biwa,  
Golden as the sparks of moonlight on  
Biwa.

When a breeze makes tiny ripples,  
That the heart of the Emperor may  
be glad,  
That he may remember ancient days  
and old faiths.

That his thoughts may turn  
To the humble priests at the temple  
near Kyoto.

Behold, the poet dreaming at Osaka  
cried:  
"Mists like the 'mother-of-pearl' lie  
over the rice fields,  
And fire-flies dance by the lake of  
waters.

Before the face of the Emperor!"  
Harold W. Melvin.

## Oakland Estuary

CLUSTERED thickly as by Tyne-side or in London River half a century ago, rise the tall spars and stretch the slender yards in this quiet backwater of San Francisco's mighty harbor. Scores in number, they rest peacefully here, the great ships of the past. Some have made their final port; they are cast aside, as an old and labor-worn draught-horse is consigned to a final pasture, and then forgotten. Others, though, are only at a temporary refuge from the battering sea, presently to go forth once more. They gladden the eyes of a sailor, these, for they tell mutely of the past, of the days when the trade of the nations was a thing of romance, the days of the "merchant adventurers" of many lands.

At his leisure, one may turn the pages of sea history, here in Oakland Estuary, history well and lavishly illustrated by the living factors that made it. From the disintegrating remnants of some hull which was a thing of usefulness to men back in the days of '49, to the towering fabric of a ten thousand-ton steamship temporarily without an errand across far-flung seas, one may trace the course of maritime commerce. He may learn, if he would, where iron replaced wood, only to yield to steel; where the uncertainty, and yet the romance, of sail was abandoned for the greater assurance of motor power in the contrivances of Watts and of Stephenson and of Fulton.

And here in Oakland Estuary, if anywhere among the far-scattered ports of the oceans, one lives again the old wild, reckless, romantic life of those many-storied days of which the old ships here seem to tell in vivid pantomime. Back into the past seem to beckon these long yarmards once known so richly in garments of gleaming white, and they beckon seaward, beyond the factory chimneys of the city and across the reaches of the bay. They seem to feel "the call of the running tide," that which is

"A loud call and a clear call, that cannot be denied."

My fancy craves the sight of them once again "with royal stunna's set," before the tropic trade winds, or shortened to "goose-winged" lower main topsails, hover in the "Roaring Forties." And, behold, here close at hand is one which has known those days well, which has rounded the Horn many, many times! Under the high stern I read a well-known name, "Edward Sewall," the one name perhaps still unchanged through many successive ownerships since the day this stately three thousand-ton ship slipped into the placid Kennebec from the Sewall yard in Bath, nearly thirty years ago. Here is a sort of early middle age, as ships go, and she is still active, yet her long, world-encircling voyages are over. Remains only, like the epilogue of a mighty man, the chance of short sallies forth, up and down the coast, for the once far-famed Edward Sewall, "Bath-built," and glorious. Her sister ship it was which sailed one day from Baltimore, one day a dozen years ago; and, in the significant words of "Lloyd's," "has not since reported!" A more fitting end, is it not, for a brave ship, than the devouring mud of Oakland Estuary?

## Blue and Gold

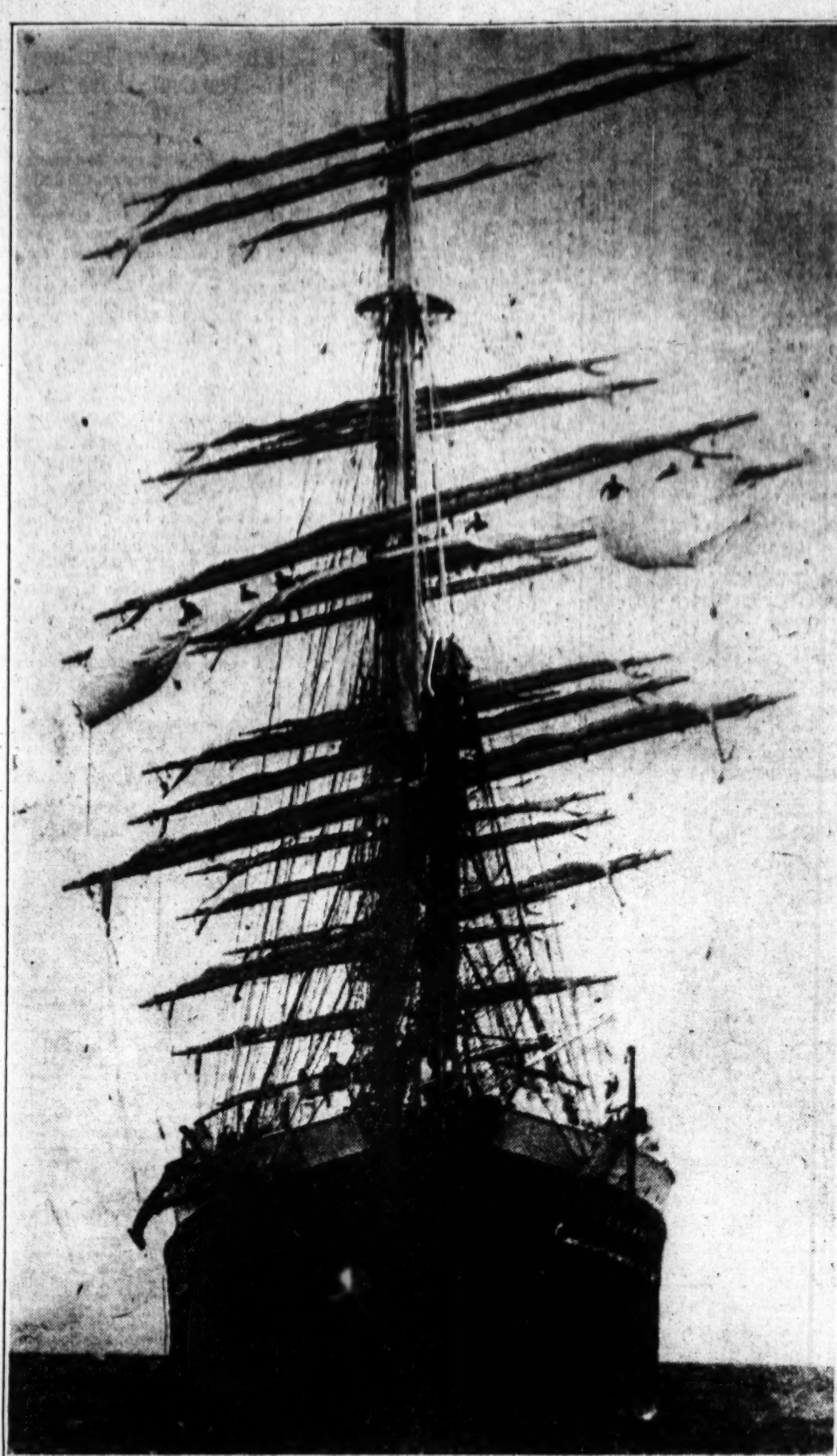
While walking through the trams and cars  
I chanced to look up at the sky,  
And saw that it was full of stars.

So starry-sown that you could not  
With any care, have stuck a pin  
Through any single vacant spot.

And some were shining furiously,  
And some were big and some were small,  
But all were beautiful to see.

Blue stars and gold, a sky of grey,  
The air between a velvet pall;  
I could not take my eyes away.

And there I sang this little psalm  
Most awkwardly, because I was  
—standing between a car and tram.  
—James Stephens, in "Songs From the Clay."



An Old-Time Ship in Oakland Estuary

## The Secret

The eucalyptus trees were nodding to one another, and clapping their leaves and shaking their branches as though with compelling laughter.

The pines were agitating their stiff branches awkwardly and impatiently, as though they vainly would stretch up high enough to hear the secret.

But the flowers on the lawn rested tranquilly, content in their own small joys.

—Jean Berry, in "Midian Meditations."

## The Plain Man on His Daughter's Favorite Novels

I could make neither head nor tail of it; it was neither fish, flesh, nor good red-herring; it was all about Lord and Sir Harry, and the Captain. But I never met with such nonsensical fellows in my life. Their talk was no more like that of my old landlord, who was a lord, you know, nor the captain of our fencibles, than chalk is like cheese. I was fairly taken in at first, and began to think I had got hold of a godly book; for there was a deal about . . . heaven, and angels, and torments, and everlasting life, and a bit of a letter; taken in all these words, or if any it was a bad meaning. Eternal misery, perhaps, only meant a moment's disappointment about a bit of a letter; and everlasting happiness meant two people talking nonsense together for five minutes. . . . The people talk such wild gibberish as no folks in their sober senses ever did talk; and the things that happen to them are not like the things that ever happen to me or any of my acquaintance. They are at home one minute, and beyond the next; beggars to-day, and lords to-morrow; waiting-maids in the morning and duchesses at night. Nothing happens in a natural gradual way, as it does at home; they grow rich by the stroke of a wand, and poor by the magic of a word; the disinherited orphan of this hour is the overgrown heir of the next. . . . Then there is another thing. . . . We think it pretty well, you know, if one has got one thing, and another has got another. I will tell you how I mean. You are reckoned sensible, one person is learned, the squire is rich, I am rather generous, one of your daughters is pretty, and both mine are genteel. But in these books (except here and there one whom they make worse than Satan himself), every man and woman's child of them are all wise, and witty, and generous, and rich, and handsome, and genteel, and all to the last degree. Nobody is middling, or good in one thing and bad in another, like my live acquaintance; but it is as if up to the skies or down to the dirt.

—From "The Two Wealthy Families," by Hannah More.

## At Lære at Tilgive

Overensstemmelse af Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk paa denne Side

SLUTNINGEN af det glimrende bibelske Drama om Josef og hans Brødre viser os Tilgivelses lykkelige Højdepunkt. "Og Josef sagde til dem: frygt ikke; thi minne jeg var i Guds Sted. . . . Saa frygtet jeg ikke, jeg vil opholde og eders smaa Børn; saa trøstede han dem og talte kærligt med dem." I blandt det Gamle Testaments Personligheder henberegnes Josef i fremragende Grad Kristus-Aanden.

Nødvendigheden af at lære at tilgive er en af den kristne Religions vigtigste Lærdomme. I Matthæus' Evangelium af Jesu Liv har vi i Billigede, der viser Peter, Discipelen, idet han spørger Jesus, Mesteren, med Hensyn til Emnet om Tilgivelse, Peter—umiddelbart, oprigtig, ukunstet ærlig, villig til at tilgive med et medtødelik Velbehag—troede utvivlsomt, at hans Opfattelse af Tilgivelse i høj Grad var sødelig, da han spurgte:

"Hvor ofte skal jeg tilgive min Broder, naar han synder imod mig? mon indtil syv Gange?" Ud fra sin store Forståelse af udmøntet guddommelig Kærlighed gav Jesus det Svar: "Jeg siger dig: ikke indtil syv Gange, men indtil halvtredsindstyve Gange syv Gange." Kærligheden er ubegrænset.

I sin jordiske Virksomhed havde Jesus rigelig Lejlighed til at praktisere Tilgivelse. Han tilgav dem der kom til ham for at søge Tilgivelse og Helbredelse, ved at lære dem hvorledes de blev tilgivet af Gud ved at forlade Synd. Han maatte tilgive mange, fordi de spottede, ringede og misforstod hans hellige Virksomhed. Han maatte tilgive de ni Spedalske, som fik deres fysiske Helbredelse og gik deres Vej uden at Ords Talemåne. Han maatte tilgive Mængden, som, døv for Skønheden af hans aandelige Lærdomme, fulgte ham for Brødenes og Fiskenes Skyld. Han maatte tilgive sine Bysbørn deres Træghed, idet de nægtede at se ham som andet end Tømmerranden Josefs Søn. Han maatte tilgive sine kereste Disciple, at de faldt i Svøn paa Fortællersens Bærg og i Getsemane. Han maatte tilgive Peter, at han formentede ham. Han maatte tilgive Judas ufattelige forræderiske Kys. Han maatte tilgive det paafuldende i, at hans Tilhængere pludselig gav op. Han maatte vedkorsset tilgive Raaheden og Uvidenheden hos Pbelen, der spottede og forhaanede og slog ham. Alligevel stier vi ikke, at det at tilgive paa nogen Maade var en bestemt Proces for Kristus Jesus.

## Learning to Forgive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE end of the splendid Biblical drama of Joseph and his brethren rewards us with the following happy climax of forgiveness: "And Joseph said unto them, Fear not: for am I in the place of God? . . . Now therefore fear ye not: I will nourish you, and your little ones. And he comforted them, and spake kindly unto them." Joseph, pre-eminently among Old Testament personages, manifested the Christ-spirit.

The necessity of learning to forgive is one of the cardinal teachings of the Christian religion. In Matthew's account of the life of Jesus, we have a picture which shows Peter, the disciple, questioning Jesus, the Master, with regard to the subject of forgiveness. Peter—impulsive, sincere, ruggedly honest, willing to forgive with a most theodical serenity—doubtless believed that his concept of forgiveness was highly generous when he asked, "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?" Jesus, out of his great comprehension of inexhaustible divine Love, made answer, "I say not unto thee, Until seven times; but, Until seventy times seven." Love is infinite.

In his own earthly ministry Jesus had ample occasion for the practice of forgiveness. He forgave those who came to him seeking forgiveness and healing, by teaching them how to be forgiven of God through forsaking sin. He had to forgive many for mocking, slighting, and misunderstanding his sacred ministry. He had to forgive the nine lepers who received their physical healing and went on their way with never a word of gratitude. He had to forgive the multitudes who, deaf to the beauty of his spiritual teachings, followed after him for the loaves and the fishes. He had to forgive his fellow-townsmen their guilelessness in refusing to see him except as the son of Joseph the carpenter. He had to forgive his dearest disciples for falling asleep on the mount of transfiguration and in Gethsemane. He had to forgive Peter his denial of him. He had to forgive Judas that inconceivable kiss of betrayal. He had to forgive the strange dereliction of his followers. He had to forgive the coarseness and the ignorance of the rabble at the cross, who mocked and reviled and struck him. Nevertheless, we cannot feel that forgiving was in any wise a toilsome process with Christ Jesus. His sense of love was so clear and so strong that he was able to dismiss these earth-shadows quickly. To those who have learned to interpret the Scriptures spiritually, the four gospels present a bright picture, not a gloomy one.

After the completion of Jesus' earthly mission, his disciples gained a clearer understanding of his teachings and works, and began to ap-

proximate his concept of forgiveness through learning the eternal law of divine Love. Thus was their power of healing enhanced many fold. At this later period Peter wrote, "Christ . . . suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps; who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth; who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not; but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously."

Mrs. Eddy accepted the Christianity of Christ Jesus in its entirety. She practiced it loyally in daily living, and proffered it to her followers as the only way of salvation from sin, disease, and death. Throughout her writings Mrs. Eddy makes it plain that the only true method of forgiveness is to see the wrong done one in its essential nature as unreal, as a delusion of the material senses, as an incorrect picture drawn by human belief, mistaken in its inception and in its continuance. On page 33 of "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy tells us: "A lie is negation,—*alibi* nothing, or the opposite of something. Good is great and real. Hence its opposite, named evil, must be small and unreal." A great measure of Mrs. Eddy's success in publishing to the world her revelation of Truth, and protecting it through organizing the Christian Science movement, lay in her ability to forgive the persecutions of ignorance and bigotry. She, indeed, sets a noble mark for students of Christian Science when she says, on page 19 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1902: "The Christian Scientist cherishes no resentment; he knows that that would harm him more than all the malice of his foes. Brethren, even as Jesus forgave, forgive thou. I say it with joy,—no person can commit an offense against me that I cannot forgive."

Through spiritualization of thought, accomplished by faithful study and consecrated performance of the teachings of the Science of Christ—Christian Science,—an equanimity is attained which constantly rejoices in spiritual realities and sees all evil as a powerless illusion. This is God's own method of forgiveness. "Am I in the place of God?" asked Joseph, implying that forgiveness lies ultimately with the creator. The divine Principle of the universe remains perfect in and of itself, and maintains its creation in a like state of innocence. The belief of sin, never having been entertained in the divine Mind, is dissipated when seen as unfounded superstition. In the realm of spiritual reality there is nothing to forgive or to forget. In the serene kingdom of God and of spiritual man, perfection and peace are now and will be eternally maintained.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.)

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Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

indvjet Udvalgte af Kristi Videnskabs Lære,—Christian Science,—opnaaede en Sindeliggvæst, som stadig fryder sig i aandelige Virkeligheder og ser al ondtd som en magteløs Illusion. Dette er den Maade, hvorpaa Gud selv tilgive.

"Monne jeg være i Guds Sted?" spurgte Josef, idet han antydede, at Tilgivelse i sidste Instans ligger hos Skaberen. Udmøntet guddommelig Princip forbliver i og sig selv fuldkomment, og opretholder sin Skabelse i samme Uaflydighed Tilstand. Forestillingen om Synd, som aldrig blev taget under Overvejelse i det guddommelige Sind, er fortæret, naar den ses som ubegrundet Antagelse. I det aandelige Virkeligheds Rige er der intet at tilgive eller at glemme.

I Guds og det aandelige Menneskes skrift Kongerige, er Fuldkommenhed og Fred opretholdt nu og i al Evighed.

## The Artist

Those serious eyes,  
Intent, serene, and shining with  
clear light,  
The glow of vision, not the flicker  
of dreams—  
What do they see?

They see dim grandeur in a sleeping  
pool;  
A bloom of purple where dun shadows  
lie;

Stark and serene beauty in stripped,  
intent, serene, and shining with  
clear light,  
The glow of vision, not the flicker  
of dreams—  
What do they see?

Where you and I cry "Weeds!" those  
seeing eyes  
Discern proud grace in flowering  
grasses bent

Before the breeze: in fluttering leaves,  
oak-brown,  
And withered, but still clinging to  
the stem.

"A well-worn path," say you. And  
so said I.  
But look! He must have seen much  
more than that.

There's rhythm in footfalls on the  
beaten leaves,  
Blending of reds and yellows, lure  
of curves:

A fairy path that beckons as it goes  
To meet the sheltering pines, be-  
tween them lost.

Not a common way. Why did we  
never know  
That we were treading in a way so  
fair?

And so this scene. It is not, as we  
thought,  
Just trees and sky and water.  
There's a play  
Of gleaming iridescence on the  
stream.

Like to that sea of glass which  
mingles fire.  
Those gnarled old willows drooping  
o'er the brink,  
Convey strange eloquence like ten-  
derness.

That bridge, so airily its span is  
flung.  
It is the very highway of our dreams.  
Beatrice Clayton.











## MRS. MALLORY IN SEMIFINALS

### Defeat of W. M. Johnston Features Seabright Men's Tennis Singles

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 29 (Special)—Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York entered the semifinal round of the women's singles in the Seabright tennis tournament today. She defeated Miss M. D. Thayer of Philadelphia in straight sets, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Thayer made a fine stand in the opening set, leading at 4-3 and holding the advantage point in the next with the aid of her powerful drives, but the steadiness of the former champion gave her the final games, and she had an easy task in the second, dropping only the sixth game.

The other morning match in the women's singles, between Miss M. K. Browne of Santa Monica, and Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, was much closer. The Short Hills player ran behind the California star at the start, but ran three games in a row from 1-3 to 4-2, and then took the first set with the fourteenth game, 6-4. Miss Browne then settled into her best play, the corners, and driving persistently into the corners, took the second set, 6-1.

**Miss Browne Wins**  
Miss Browne ran up a long lead at the start of the final set, Miss Bayard being unable to control her drives. After the California reached 4-1 and 3-4 points in the next, Miss Bayard landed the next two games, but Miss Browne took the eighth game by a difficult placement, giving her the match, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

The three members of the Australian Davis Cup team will all have hard matches this afternoon, making it a real international day in the men's singles. G. L. Patterson will have the hardest opponent, encountering Vincent Richards, Olympic champion, in the most important match of the day. J. O. Anderson, at the other end of the draw will meet A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., who furnished one of the surprises of yesterday's play, while J. B. Hawkes has the best chance of victory as he will meet R. N. Williams 2d, who is now displaying his finest form after a rest of several weeks.

The victory of Dr. G. T. King of New York over W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, who was defeated in the first round, was a surprise to many. Johnston had been in the tournament since the beginning, and had been in the tournament since the beginning, and had been in the tournament since the beginning.

**Johnston Reaches Match Point**  
In the final set, Johnston actually reached match point at 4-4 and 40-30, but before he could clinch the set, Dr. King rallied and took the game, then ran out the match two games to one.

Other surprises of the day included the elimination of the Kinsey brothers in the singles, as well as C. J. Griffin; the unexpected defeat of Miss Charlotte Hosmer who was eliminated by Mrs. F. I. Mallory in straight sets; and the defeat of Miss Helen Jacobs, United States girl champion, by Miss M. D. Thayer of Philadelphia and the disappearance of the Canadian Davis cup team.

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## U. S. Golfers Plan to Circle the Globe

### Shots of United States Golfers

Forty nations, and many more, will be seen around the world in the midst of December. A large party is expected to set sail from New York bent upon circling the globe, armed with golf clubs and golf balls.

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## CARRICK MEETS CHARLES AGLE

### Former Is Favored to Win in First Round of Match Play

MATFAIR, Ill., July 29 (Special)—The pick of America's future stars play for their first great cup today. That giving to the winner of the Western Amateur Junior championship tournament, which started here yesterday with qualifying rounds, thirty-two are in today's championship flight, while the 16 following them in the score column are in the first consolation flight and the next 16 in the second.

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## Miss Collett vs. Miss Klotz Next

### Some Good Matches Are Expected in the Shenecoset Golf Tourney

EASTERN POINT, Groton, Conn., July 29 (Special)—The first match play today in the seventh annual tournament on the links of the Shenecoset Country Club promises to be a good one. The first match is between Miss Collett and Miss Klotz, who are both former champions of the tournament.

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## CANADIAN RACE VERY OPEN ONE

### C. R. Murray Among Leaders in Professional Golf Tournament

TORONTO, Ont., July 29 (Special)—Owing to a heavy rain yesterday the Canadian Professional Golfers' Association was postponed until yesterday afternoon, and the other round will be played today. As a result the title is far from decided, although the only definite result being that the defending champion, C. R. Murray, of the Montreal Country Club, is out of the running as he is in twenty-fifth place with one hole to go.

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## FOXHUNTERS TO MEET ROCKAWAY

### Former Defeat Meadowlarks in Eastern Circuit Game

WESTBURY, N. Y., July 29.—Either the Meadowlarks or the Foxhunters will win the Rockaway Hunting Club will hold the pony polo championship of the eastern circuit as these are the two teams which have qualified for the final round and the right to represent the district in the inter-circuit competition.

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## Virginia Is Winner on Corrected Time

### Mackinac Island, Mich., July 29

VIRGINIA, a tiny class Q yacht owned and sailed by J. A. Hader of the Chicago Yacht Club, won the annual Chicago-Mackinac race, which started Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock from Chicago.

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## CINEMA'S MORAL EFFECT STUDIED

### Influence on Children to Be Determined as Part of League Committee Plan

LONDON, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—The effect of the cinema on the mental and moral well-being of children is to form the subject of an inquiry shortly to be undertaken by the League of Nations' newly constituted advisory committee on traffic in women and the protection of children. This committee held its first session recently in Geneva, under the chairmanship of M. Sangro, Spain.

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**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION**  
Louisville ..... 42 ..... 46 ..... 624  
St. Paul ..... 42 ..... 46 ..... 624  
Kansas City ..... 42 ..... 46 ..... 624  
Minneapolis ..... 42 ..... 46 ..... 624  
Toledo ..... 42 ..... 46 ..... 624  
Louisville ..... 42 ..... 46 ..... 624

**RESULTS TUESDAY**  
Louisville 10, St. Paul 7.  
Kansas City 10, Minneapolis 3.  
Toledo 10, Louisville 5.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**  
San Francisco ..... 72 ..... 41 ..... 637  
Salt Lake ..... 72 ..... 41 ..... 637  
Los Angeles ..... 72 ..... 41 ..... 637  
Portland ..... 72 ..... 41 ..... 637  
Seattle ..... 72 ..... 41 ..... 637  
San Francisco ..... 72 ..... 41 ..... 637

**RESULTS TUESDAY**  
San Francisco 10, Salt Lake 7.  
Los Angeles 10, Portland 3.  
Seattle 10, San Francisco 5.



### Stoll Clear Space Perfection

No Corner Poles No Guy Ropes Set Up By One Person in 5 Minutes

No tent has ever so thoroughly met the requirements of the seasoned traveler as the Stoll Clear Space Perfection. It stands alone and requires no corner poles or guy ropes, and its extra wide hips give greatest inside clearance of any tent of equal size on the market. Set up by one person in five minutes. Folds into small light bundle. Has sewed-in floor, screened window, roll-up door and seven-foot awning. A veritable home while traveling. Sizes for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 people. Moderately priced. (7x9) \$25.00; (8x10) \$35.00; (10x12) \$75.00.

Other Tents 3.50 to 200.00	
Camp Chairs	.65 to 6.65
Camp Cots	3.95 to 22.50
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Camp Stoves	7.00 to 14.50
Cooking Outfits	3.00 to 35.00
Iceless Refrigerators	11.75 up
Camp Lamps	.50 to 8.50
Rubber Ponchos	2.75 and







## EDITORIALS

The initial session of the Institute of Pacific Relations, recently held in Honolulu, may not have been, as has been intimated, an unqualified success. But certainly it was a long way from being a failure. In one sense, the institute was a success from the moment it opened. Any demonstration that Australians, New Zealanders, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos and Americans can discuss their problems—social, industrial and political—in amity, is of value now in producing the atmosphere out of which peace in the Pacific can grow.

But the success of the Institute of Pacific Relations went beyond this. It lay most largely in proving that the common attitudes of the peoples of the Pacific basin are many; that their points of difference are, in fact, few; and in suggesting that there is enough agreement to make possible international co-operation around the great ocean until the coming of a day when the present disagreements can be resolved.

In saying this, the seriousness of the differences disclosed by the institute is not to be minimized. It is idle to maintain, as some are trying to do, that the Japanese express resentment over the immigration situation only because they are incited to do so by American sentimentalists. It is equally idle to assert that the Chinese would be content with the status of foreigners in China if it were not for the propaganda of Bolshevik agents. The discriminations that lie behind the immigration situation and the Chinese treaties cut too deeply into racial and national pride to be dismissed thus lightly.

Ultimate issues of this kind will have to be settled in accord with the dictates of justice if the Pacific peoples are to live permanently at peace. But in the meantime a *modus vivendi*, with no possibility of trouble in it, seems easily within reach. Common spiritual ideals, a general liberal trend in all these countries—to which, it is to be hoped, there may be added an intelligent commerce—should more than overbalance the influences making for what might eventuate in disruption.

As to the value of the institute method in an approach to the problems of the Pacific, there seems to be no dispute. The difficulty faced at Honolulu grew out of the fact that, to be successful, that method requires mutual co-operation, while, when English is used as the medium of language, and the membership contains those whose lives have been spent teaching and giving advice in that language, the Oriental is likely to be relegated to a passive part. There was a little too much lecturing of Orientals by Occidentals to make the first Honolulu Institute as completely co-operative an enterprise as it should have been. But this is a fault future sessions may cure. The expenditure involved in the session of 1925 has been amply justified by getting the process of mutual discussion between East and West started.

Comparison between the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu and the Williamson Institute of Politics is inevitable. The permanence of the Honolulu Institute is not yet entirely assured. But if this institute does go on, it seems clear that it will be different in nature from that conducted on the campus of the Massachusetts college. There will be fewer set papers; more general discussion. The place taken by the "expert" will be smaller; the effort to affect public opinion at large more direct. Connections with official quarters will grow more distant; the Pacific gathering will hear less of the voice from Olympus and more of the voice from the crowd. Because of this, the Institute of Pacific Relations is likely to tend toward an informality which will make for genuine social power.

If some single leader of international proportions could step into the next session of the Institute of Pacific Relations as Lord Bryce stepped into the beginning of the Williamson Institute, to symbolize with the public the import of the gathering, the fortune of the Honolulu venture would be assured. It may sound contradictory to say that the Institute of Pacific Relations needs at once more co-operativeness and the presence of a more commanding single figure. But, given those two elements, its contribution to mutual understanding within the Pacific area and to the peace of the world should be large.

A paragraph on the editorial page of the New York Times refers to what he terms "the fleabite profits of the war, profiteer," and seems to believe that he has furnished a reply, if not an answer, to the Monitor's proposal that wealth and labor, as well as men for fighting, should be conscripted in the event of another war. He points to the heavy taxes paid on account of the war, and the vast amount of wealth destroyed by the war itself. Instead of being an argument against the Monitor plan, the paragraph's restatement of the enormous economic and financial losses, directly due to the World War in reality strengthens the proposal that all of a nation's resources should be conscripted in war time.

It is true that many billions of dollars were wrung from the wealth-producers of the world to aid in carrying on the war. It is also true that the burden of federal taxation in the United States has been increased 500 per cent above the previous figures, and that of this increase a very large part is paid as interest on the war debt. Another cause of the greater expenditure, due directly to the war, is the much higher wage paid to all public servants because of the great price inflation resulting from war conditions, that has increased the cost of living at least 40 per cent. All these facts are well known, and instead of weakening the case for conscription of all resources, as well as men for the military service, they make more imperative its adoption as the simplest and most effective method of

bringing home to all peoples the wicked waste and destruction of war.

The American toilers in the fields and factories are working today to produce wealth out of which enormous taxes must be paid for interest on the war debt. At the present rate of paying off that debt, it will be at least fifty years before all of it will be liquidated. The total amount of interest paid on the money borrowed for war purposes will in all probability equal, if it does not exceed, the amount of the original bond issues. Thus the people will actually pay twice for the war: once when the bonds are redeemed, and again in the interest charges on the \$25,000,000,000 borrowed.

What is most desirable in connection with the movement to further the cause of peace by taking the element of profit out of war is to bring home to the peoples of all nations the fundamental fact that all the wealth needed to prosecute a war comes out of productive activities, and directly decreases the comfort, welfare and prosperity of all concerned. This wealth, as has been clearly shown by this paper, cannot be any possibility be "borrowed" from posterity, but must be produced while the war is going on. The money used to buy war equipment may be borrowed, but the wealth—as distinguished from money—comes out of current production, and is therefore a total loss to the people as a whole.

Naturally there has grown up in the United States, as a direct result of the discussions which preceded and which have continued to follow the adoption of the two latest amendments to the Constitution, a quite clearly defined division of popular opinion regarding the forms and methods to be pursued in efforts to make still further basic changes in what has been accepted as a fundamental law.

It is somewhat confounding and embarrassing that the particular school of popular thought which violently opposes a continuance of the method now provided, and which has been followed since the adoption of the original document, finds itself compelled to resort to the very process which it seeks to correct in bringing about the change in method which it urges.

There are still many people in the United States who claim to believe that neither the prohibition nor the equal suffrage amendment would have been adopted had it been possible to submit the issues involved to a popular referendum. While there is probably not the slightest basis for such a claim in either case, the fiction still persists. It is the echo of protest from a submerged and defeated minority which has ever, whether right or wrong, insisted upon its claimed privilege to dominate, if not actually to govern. It is insistent, sometimes eloquent, and often appealing. It is not always convincing.

Both form and voice have been given to what is regarded as distinctly a minority movement in this direction through the introduction in both houses of Congress of what originally were identical resolutions proposing a new constitutional amendment. The resolution was sponsored in the House by Representative Garrett (D.) of Tennessee, and in the Senate by Mr. Wadsworth (R.) of New York. In their combined form, embracing such changes in substance and terminology as were proposed by the Senate Judiciary Committee at the suggestion of Senator Walsh (D.) of Montana, the resolution is now known as the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment. This, it is announced, will come up in the Sixty-Ninth Congress for consideration on a motion to adopt it and to propose its ratification by the states.

There is nothing in the language in which the resolution is couched to arouse apprehension or to suggest an overt attack upon the fundamental law as declared in Article V of the Constitution, which it is proposed to revise. Five changes are proposed. They are summarized as follows:

1. Amendments shall be acted upon by conventions in the states chosen by the people for that purpose, or by direct vote of the people.
2. The individual states shall choose either mode of action.
3. Until three-fourths of the states have ratified or more than one-fourth of the states have rejected an amendment, any state may reverse its previous action.
4. When one-fourth of the states have rejected an amendment further consideration of it by the state shall cease.
5. Amendments shall be inoperative unless ratified by three-fourths of the states within eight years from the date of submission thereof by Congress.

It is evident, however, when it is made apparent that the principal change sought is that which provides for a popular referendum upon all future constitutional amendments, in place of a referendum to the legislatures of the several states, that it is the desire of the sponsors of this particular provision to make changes in the fundamental law more difficult, rather than easier. It cannot be doubted that it was the intention of the Constitutional Convention to provide a simple and easy method by which the Constitution itself might be made to conform to the requirements of future times, and to express, in amendments to be later adopted, the new light which would be gained in administering an effective democratic government. That there has been no serious abuse of the thoughtful and generous provision thus made is indicated by the fact that but nineteen amendments have been adopted, despite the fact that since the original ratification of the Constitution more than 3000 have been proposed in Congress. Only twenty-four of these, nineteen of which have been ratified and four rejected, have received the two-thirds majorities required in each house of Congress.

The important question to be decided, therefore, is as to the advisability, or the wisdom, of putting additional obstacles in the way of future amendments. No secret is made of the fact that both Senator Wadsworth and Representative Garrett, the co-authors of the proposed resolution, are convinced, or pretend to be convinced, that the prohibition and woman suffrage amendments would not have been adopted as part of the Constitution had they been submitted to legislatures elected on those issues, or had their ratification been subject to confirmation by the voters in the several states.

Yet it is shown, in contradiction of such a claim, that the legislatures of forty-five states ratified the prohibition amendment, and the legislatures of thirty-eight states ratified the equal suffrage amendment, while ratification by only thirty-six states was required. Against any claim that either of these amendments was adopted through any process of "snap judgment," or that the element of surprise entered into their consideration, it is shown that both the prohibition and equal suffrage amendments were proposed in the first platform of the National Prohibition Party in 1872, nearly fifty years before their formal ratification.

Figures recently made public by the department of foreign commerce of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States show that notable increases were recorded in both the exports and imports of the country as a whole during the first quarter of the present year, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1924. Among the seventy countries which purchase American products, only fifteen failed to show an increase in their demands for the months mentioned. Of those which supply the United States with their products, fifty-one out of a total of sixty-seven benefited by larger purchases. A summary of the figures compiled establishes the fact that Europe has been a more important factor in the commerce of the United States than at any previous period since the war.

It is shown, for instance, that a year ago 52 per cent of the exports from the United States went to Europe, whereas during the first three months of the present year 59 per cent of the total products exported went to European countries. Specifically, the value of goods sold in continental Europe was almost 30 per cent greater than during the corresponding quarterly period in 1924, the actual increase being estimated at \$170,735,000. The interesting and encouraging fact appears that shipments to South America increased nearly 27 per cent, those to Africa 23 per cent, and to Oceania 6 per cent. Asia is the only continent to show a decrease. There was a falling off of 25 per cent in the trade with countries there, the loss being approximately \$41,128,000.

There is seen in these larger purchases by European countries what may be regarded as substantial and convincing proof that a steady and permanent recovery is being made from the distressing conditions which prevailed for so long a period following the World War. Referring to these purchases in detail, the report says:

Every one of the ten European countries made greater purchases during the first quarter of 1925 than in the same period of 1924. Our exports to Great Britain increased \$71,258,000, or 24 per cent. Exports to Germany increased \$18,675,000, or 15 per cent; and that country is for the time being our second best customer, having reached that high rank at Canada's expense for the first time since the spring of 1914. Our exports to France were higher by \$12,735,000, or 20 per cent, than a year ago; to Italy higher by \$25,918,000, or 26 per cent; to Netherlands higher by \$7,171,000, or 21 per cent; to Belgium higher by \$7,461,000, or 20 per cent; to Spain higher by \$3,023,000, or 22 per cent; to Denmark higher by \$3,424,000, or 31 per cent; to Russia higher by \$3,149,000, or 143 per cent, and to Sweden, the smallest gain in Europe, \$165,000, still about 2 per cent higher than a year ago.

The temptation of the average newspaper reader is to pass lightly over compilations of figures dealing with trade and commerce. They are dry reading, generally speaking, no matter whether they show improvement or depression in international exchanges. But at this particular period all such figures are of more than ordinary interest and importance. Happily they show, more conclusively than columns of mere words, the gradual stabilization of industry and production in nearly all parts of the world. They show that there is an increasing ability and willingness to sell, as well as a willingness and ability to buy. These, combined, offer a reassuring pledge of continued peace, and proof that there is being realized a return to that neighborliness among peoples once embittered which should never again be interrupted. The duty of all concerned is to preserve among the members of the human family the status quo which necessity and a struggle against terrible odds have established. There will always be found food enough, and clothing enough, and a plenty of all the material comforts, whenever wisdom and consideration make impossible the wanton destruction of those things which sustain, support and bless mankind.

## Editorial Notes

Probably the conclusion reached by the American Automobile Association, after a series of tests by the Institute of Government Research—that women automobile drivers are just as competent as men, if not more so—will draw from many a male motorist a superior smile as knowing better. Yet there seems no doubt that it is fully justified by facts to such an extent, indeed, that the association report read in part: "There is no basis for the assertion that women are more liable to lose their heads. It is largely a myth that society has fostered by playing up the idea that women are expected to be emotional." Two tests were made in a considerable number of cases of both men and women with a view to determining the speed with which the driver reacts to danger and the consistency with which he or she responds in such a situation. And it appears that the women were the winners all along the line!

A remote section of Alabama seems at first glance hardly the locality in which one would expect to find the world's greatest artificial lake. Yet such will be the case when the huge reservoir being constructed on the Tallapoosa River, to be known as Cherokee Bluffs Lake, is completed. This lake will have a shore line of 700 miles and is to cover 40,000 acres of farm and forest land. It is being built for the purpose of generating hydroelectric power, to care for the industrial progress of the State, and of making a vast section of the country south of its borders frost-proof and thus more favorable to fruit growing than at present. Incidentally, this reservoir will impound 530,000,000 gallons as against 170,000,000 at Muscle Shoals.

## Locked Waters

Anyone finding himself unexpectedly off the wheel-beaten track, and on that narrow winding way beside still waters, where only a horse and a man can go, the tow-path, will probably acknowledge that he is walking in a region completely unexplored as far as his previous general knowledge goes. For, although there are over 2500 miles of canal in England and Wales, it is not the path that winds continually along the margin of this glassy sea as much unknown to the man in the street as that fabled shore which folk believed to bound the world. Of the jolly fresh-water sailors who navigate it in their painted craft is there not less known than of the Argonauts?

Perhaps some fellow who is busy grinding a particular ax and who has a moral to point, either economic, educational or sanitary, chops logic in the public press regarding the canals. Save for this, one does not hear of them. Yet those locked waters are full of interest other than utilitarian.

Think of the sentiment lavished by present-day virtuosos over vines, garlands, turnpike houses reminiscent of the coaching days—because they are old! But the stables of the canals are older, and whereas coaching stables now house motorcars the canal stables still shelter horses. Antiquity! Why, canals date from before the time of roads in their coaching fetters. Their equipment remains intact, and what is more wonderful, old dialects, customs, costumes of the days of our forefathers are still maintained by the watermen. The inauguration of canals was more romantic than the beginning of any other system of public communications. There was a woman at the bottom of it!

Along the tow-path of the Bridgewater Canal the story still runs that this, Great Britain's first artificial waterway, would never have come into being but through the unfulfillment of a love contract, which hardened rather than broke the heart of a noble lord, and the truth is that the young Duke of Bridgewater did suffer from a broken engagement to a very notable beauty and that after this mischance he came down from London to the country, where he renounced gallantry forevermore in the manner of Tennyson's disappointed lover. "I, myself, must mix with action lest I wither with despair."

In this mood he set himself to improve the resources of his own estate of Worsley, where a rich coalfield was being worked. That was in the days just following the rebellion of Bonny Prince Charlie. Then the United States and England were still united, and the French had not begun to dream of revolution. The Duke's pits were not far from Manchester, but all the coal from them had to be taken by road, and in those days the roads were in such a deplorable condition that goods were preferably sent by single packhorses rather than by wheeled vehicles. Moreover, the general freight tariff was a shilling per ton per mile all over the country—£10 per ton was the overland rate from Manchester to London.

Moreover in winter, when coal was most required, the roads were impassable. The young duke was full of ideas, enterprise and determination, and he was for turning enough to fall in with James Brindley, an obscure millwright of singular natural genius. This bright-eyed, burly artisan was a rough diamond indeed. Although properly apprenticed to his trade he was self-taught in all other respects, as witness his hand when recording in his diary a favorable majority to the duke in a parliamentary division on a bill for powers to extend his canal scheme:

ad a grate Division of 127 for Duk  
98  
for to Duk 29 Mo Acrote (majority).

The whole country was suffering from the state of bad communications, and the steadily growing trade of Manchester and Liverpool was jeopardized by this reason. The need of canals was great, the need of transport facilities was even greater. The duke with his canal enterprise, backed with immense resources of influence and money, should have been regarded as a public-spirited hero.

But not a bit of it! Although his scheme was to link in his embrace Manchester, Liverpool, and the Potteries,

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, July 29  
The budget plan for the Reichstag is on unusually generous lines, over and above the demands. Thus for the purchase of books and literature for the library, 25,000 marks are provided. For the upkeep of the president's house and garden, the proposed 20,000 marks is replaced by 80,000, and 20,000 for the Reichstag's president's current expenses. For the further decoration of the Reichstag and the president's house 15,000 instead of 5000 and for new carpets in the Reichstag 50,000 marks are granted. The Reichstag, a present receives moreover 20,000 for a private automobile, while the 20,000 marks demanded for sleeping car expenses of members has been doubled.

Interesting statistics of German newspapers have just appeared. In the whole of Germany 3153 daily newspapers are published, of which the largest are: 1772 for Prussia, the Rhineland alone having 727; Bavaria comes next with 413, Brandenburg with 252, Saxony with 232, and so on. Berlin publishes 101 daily newspapers, Breslau 19, Leipzig 13 and Cologne 11. Of the 3153 daily papers published in Germany today, 490 are either Nationalistic or Conservative, 48 voices the opinions of the German People's Party, 96 those of the Bavarian People's Party, 141 those of the Economic Party, 284 are Roman Catholic, 166 are democratic in their tendencies, 144 are published by the Social Democrats, 29 by the Communists, 188 are official organs and 1625 profess to belong to no party. Foreign papers published in Germany are five in number; religious organs thirteen. Comparisons between the years 1918 and 1925 show that the Liberal press has grown weaker, the Center and Conservative have remained about the same level, while the Social Democratic press has gradually increased and from 1917 to the present day has nearly doubled.

The latest addition to the precautions for safety in Berlin street traffic is less weird than some others; it is, in fact, quite a pretty little affair, causing amusement and admiration and being practical at the same time. At sharp corners of thoroughfares on the outskirts of the city where the traffic is most congested and the lighting very brilliant, placed in the middle of the roadway is what at first glance appears to be a big red tortoise. It is a round vaulted crimson glass, so thick that if a motorcar should inadvertently run over it, it can resist the pressure. Beneath the arched glass is an electric bulb which is switched on at lighting-up time. The innovation is by the way of experiment, but will probably remain, as the traffic is smoothly conducted without the aid of a policeman.

While Berlin is enjoying exceptionally fine radio-cast music—"Die Meistersinger" was this week transmitted from the State Opera with a representative cast and Max von Schillings as conductor—such pleasures are denied to those living in the occupied districts. The German Government has been busy itself with this matter, and a few days ago a leading official from the Reichspost left Berlin armed with full authority to make every possible concession. His mission was, however, unsuccessful and he has returned to Berlin. The denizens of the occupied region must therefore wait for their "Rundfunk" until the Interallied Commission proves kinder or better still, until the long anticipated evacuation takes place.

An advertisement in English in a German newspaper is a unique sign of improved times. In one of Berlin's most widely circulated daily papers a striking advertisement, headed by the American flag, extended a pressing invitation to celebrate the Fourth of July with American friends at a certain restaurant in Unter den Linden.

The bronze bust of Friedrich Ebert which was commissioned by the Reichstag is now completed and has been set up in the Reichstag before the presidential chamber. For this purpose the marble bust of Bismarck and the bust of Moltke were removed to another hall. The President's bust taking the place of that of Moltke. Many deputies, however, appear to be dissatisfied with the work of the sculptor, Prof. G. Kolbe, who is well known in Berlin. It is, therefore, possible that a new bust will be ordered, and

and nobody but himself stood to lose if success were not met with, he was at first ridiculed and then stoutly opposed both in and out of Parliament. No one lifted a finger to help him either with money or even encouragement.

As testing the bold project of his young, unlettered millwright to build an aqueduct which should convey the canal over a river, the duke called an eminent engineer into consultation whose verdict was summed up in these words: "I have often heard of castles in the air but never before saw where any of them were to be erected."

Nevertheless the duke was fully convinced and ordered the castle, which stood the test of materialization. Cross-questioned again on this same subject, in default of Brindley's eyes—the honest fellow went out and bought a large cheese. Cutting this in half to represent the arches of the bridge, he demonstrated his invention.

The first piece of the Bridgewater Canal was opened successfully, without ostentation except cheers for the duke from his own workmen, in the summer of 1761. And now there is a new Manchester and a new Liverpool and even a new London, and almost all the time in between has changed so greatly that it could not be recognized by the men who lived in the times of the White Cockade and Bonny Prince Charlie. Still all along the tow-path they would meet familiar objects, horse-drawn barges, toll-towers, bridges, over a century and a half old, whose keystones bear dates they knew.

Of the watermen who work the boats, volumes might be written. They are a community separated both by tradition and nature from the rest of us, and the gulf widens as the times change, for they are still of the age of Brindley. The popular superstition that they are a low type of people is quite untrue.

For small remuneration in return for continual exposure and hard work—seldom less than fourteen hours a day—there is not another calling to equal it and no stranger can attempt it with success. It is a survival of the fittest, a barge who lives not "survive" is often enough converted into a brute. But amongst those who do are to be found the kindest, the most simple and generous natures.

The men are hardy, the women fine of figure and physique, scrupulously clean and scrupulously moral. They remain unlettered, it is true, cannot generally read or write their own names. But maybe they are more careful because they lack the wiles and subtleties of education. They know how to live honestly and in neighborly fashion.

The great artistry of their system was troubled very little with education and yet contrived to be one of the foremost figures of eighteenth century England. A remarkable trait that is now emerging after generations is their taste in color. All their boats are brightly painted, the interior of their cabins, their very utensils. And it is no haphazard scheme of color that strikes the eye so favorably when a barge comes by, but the result of a long tested system of selection in which the execution of the boat painter has been controlled always by the strongly opinionated barge-master.

Thus they give back to the eye in a wonderful way something that nature has given to them as day by day, year by year, they have glided down the river, that they were brought up on and that their fathers knew, observing all the seasons from a unique vantage point; the primrose time on their high-banked cuttings, the bluebell time in preserved lands where greedy-handed holiday-makers cannot come, the purpling of the loosestrife in great marshes where no other track can go, the golden of the leaf and the hoar-frost in the rich wooded Midlands.

Like a strong enchantment the Locked Waters hold this peculiar people from the stress and strain of our whirling time.

They sail a shallow, tideless sea  
Coasted by wood and heath and lea;  
They live complete, content and free,  
At work, at home wherever they be.

It is in the meantime these of Bismarck and Moltke will be put back on their old pedestals. There has been some talk lately of removing the colossal statue of the first Emperor, which stands in the center of the lobby, but it is doubtful whether the Decoration Committee of the Reichstag will give its consent to this step.

An exhibition that is arousing great interest opens this week at the Academy of Art, Unter den Linden, organized by the Association of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum and the Academy of Arts. The exhibition consists of old master pictures in possession of private galleries in Berlin, of which there are more than is generally known. Many of the paintings have never yet been publicly shown, among them some particularly fine specimens by Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Frans Hals, Titoretto, Greco and others, especially women. The exhibition is Dürer's "Holy Family," which was only discovered a few years ago, and has not yet been exhibited.

The holiday season is in full swing. Berlin schools have broken up and the innumerable extra trains scheduled have proved insufficient to convey the many thousands of recreation-seekers to the Baltic, the Harz and Giant Mountains, the most popular summer resorts of the average Berliner. Passport difficulties now having been reduced to a minimum many people are preferring to go abroad, where hotel and pension prices are moderate. German hoteliers who put up their charges exorbitantly when official restrictions compelled most persons to remain in Germany, have ostensibly handed down their prices, but the public feels little confidence in them.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## "The Spiritual Ideals of America"

The Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
The three letters, by F. L. M. of Santa Monica, Calif., E. H. of Chicago, Ill., and L. G. of New York, Philadelphia, all dealing with the recent editorial in the Monitor, entitled "The Spiritual Ideals of America," show the potency and the prevalence of the peace thought, for peace and spiritual ideals are closely associated.

Mr. Gill, whose letter tells that he "converted more than 3500 schoolroom monarchs into righteous republicans, in which the little citizens atop crime at its very source," and 135 in the District of Columbia, "in the spirit and by the plan of the Constitution of the United States," ends his letter with "I invite every reader of this letter, who approves this work to support me, morally and by every means in reach, by giving the joy and the blessings of citizenship to all the little ones and large ones too—in the United States, and in every land."

With the results of Mr. Gill's plan proving, as he describes, so excellent with the children, it would indicate that it would also prove in its universal application a highly successful organized atomism, and a racial move toward universal peace, because its foundation—childhood—is bed rock.

Philadelphia, Pa. C. F. B.

## Forestry and Summer Camps

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
Boy and Girl Scouts and school children of suburban places have been helpful in tree planting. Summer camps for children are increasing in number all over New England. Why not extend their interest and aid in forestry? If each camp, just before the young folks returned home, would make an annual occasion of the planting of trees, until a custom was established, it would add both to the joy and beauty of life and be an entertainment that would pay interest. A camp which would aid in forest planting, would be a community asset of great value. Conifers grow well if planted in August. The children of Tracy Park will plant some trees this year.

Hinsdale, Mass. H. E. T.